# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

A Division Adverse to the Ministry in the French Chamber.

Policy of Spain Toward the Cuban Insurgents.

Execution of Oscar Cespedes at Puerto Principe.

The Indian Warriors at the National Capital.

Fort Bufort, Dakota, Menaced by Five Hundred Savages.

### EUROPE.

**The French Corps Legislatif--Division in the Left Center--Press Prosecutions--The Italian Insurrection--The Pope and the Council.**

PARIS, June 2.—A split occurred today in the Left Center of the Corps Legislatif. Before the commencement of today's sitting, fifteen members of that portion of the Chamber held a conference and adopted a resolution to vote against the Ministry whenever its action is not in accordance with their programme. The President and Secretary of the Left Center are reported to be included in the new party. The proprietor of *La Marseillaise*, though the journal is now suspended, has received an additional sentence of 2,000 francs fine and three months' imprisonment for articles published in the last number. The Emperor held a grand review of cavalry today at Longchamps. Immense numbers of people from the city and surrounding country witnessed the spectacle....The news from Italy is important. It is rumored that formidable republican demonstrations have been made at both ends of Italy. The force on the Swiss border seems to be acting in concert with the Neapolitan insurgents. It is said that twenty-five Greek brigands recently landed at Terra di Lavoro and joined the insurrectionists.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope declines, on any pretence whatever, to delay the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council. He even urges industry on the part of the Fathers, and has suggested that the daily meetings begin an hour earlier than before.

**Spanish Policy Toward Cuban Insurgents--The Aspirants to the Throne--The Slave Bill--The English Captives.**

MADRID, June 2.—Dispatches have been received at the Colonial Ministry from Captain-General DE RODAS, informing the Government that insurgent Generals in Cuba offer to surrender on condition that their lives and property be spared, and asking for instructions as to the course to pursue. The Government has replied by telegraph that it is their desire that rebel officers sincerely desiring to give up the contest and be reconciled to Spain, be dealt with generously. On Monday next the Cortes will commence to discuss the question of filling the throne, with the purpose of arriving at a final solution. The partisans of the Duke of MONTPENSIER are very zealous and active, and have great hopes of securing the nomination. The Republican journals are extremely bitter against them. They declare that the country is in danger when such a name is proposed in connection with the crown, and they urge unrelenting war against "the Frenchman," as they term the Duke. As the day for the debate approaches the agitation grows deeper. The adherents of ESPARTERO have issued a circular favoring his election to the throne. The Liberal journals of this city condemn the proposed law for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies, because by its provisions the children of the present slaves are to remain serving their owners too long. A modification of the bill in this respect is almost unanimously called for. There are, as yet, no tidings of the Englishmen who were recently captured by the brigands near Gibraltar. The Government is making every effort to hunt down the culprits.

**The Mordaunt Divorce Case--Fenian Emissaries--The Derby--Telegraph to Spain--Marine Disasters--Cholera in India.**

LONDON, June 2.—The decision of the appeal of the plaintiff in the Mordaunt divorce case, today, was rendered by Lord PENZANCE and Justices KELLEY and KEATING. The Courts hold that, owing to the continued insanity of Lady MORDAUNT, she is in no condition to make legal reply, and therefore the proceedings for divorce can be carried no further....The alleged Fenian emissaries, WILSON and DAVITT, who were arrested last week, were brought up for examination today. A great crowd of spectators occupied the Court-room and its approaches, and manifested their sympathy for the prisoners in an unmistakable manner. Unusual precautions had been taken by the Police authorities, and no disturbance took place. Nothing of importance was elicited at the examination. Bail was offered for the prisoner, but was refused; and at the conclusion of the proceedings the men were remanded to jail....Among the distinguished persons who attended the Derby yesterday was the Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE. The *Daily Telegraph* this morning has some droll comments on the circumstance....A concession has been granted for laying a telegraphic cable between some point on the English coast and the port of Corunna, Spain....The ship *Omoa*, from a Cuban port, went ashore on the Isle of Man, and is a total wreck....A virulent criticism appears in the last number of *Blackwood* on DISRAELI and *Lothair*. The article puzzles the politicians. Many think that the Tories have taken this course to shelve him....Dispatches from India, received today, mention an alarming outbreak of cholera in Rewak, in the Bengal Presidency.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**The Argentine Republic and Gen. Jordan--The Urquiza Assassination.**

LISBON, June 2.—Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. The news is in the main unimportant. The Argentine Republic had decided to recognize Gen. JORDAN. A force had been sent against his followers on account of the assassination of URQUIZA.

### CANADA.

**Methodist Conference at Toronto--Presbyterian Synod at Montreal--Prince Arthur Presents a Stand of Colors to Volunteers.**

TORONTO, Ont., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church assembled here yesterday. Over 300 ministers were in attendance. Rev. MORLEY PUNSHON was unanimously elected President.

MONTREAL, June 2.—The first meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held here yesterday. Rev. SOLOMON MILNE, of Smith's Falls, was elected Moderator....The troops are being rapidly withdrawn from the front.

HUNTINGDON, June 1.—Prince ARTHUR presented a stand of colors to the volunteers here today. Complimentary speeches were made by the Prince and Gen. LINDSAY on the conduct of the men during the recent raid.

**An Extensive Fire Raging--Sir John A. Macdonald.**

TORONTO, Ontario, June 2.—A very extensive fire is now raging in the Metapedia district, New-Brunswick. Miles of telegraph poles have been burned.....Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, whose life has been despaired of for some days, is reported to be better this morning.

### CUBA.

**Execution of Oscar Cespedes--More Cubans Killed--Operations of the Spanish Troops.**

HAVANA, June 2.—Official dispatches from Captain-General DE RODAS announce that OSCAR CESPEDES was executed at Puerto Principe on the 20th ult. Col. FAJARDO's column had killed fifteen and captured seven rebels, and brought in 150 who surrendered to receive pardon. Among the latter are members of the families of IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, ARGILAGO, GUERRA CISNEROS, and other noted insurgents. Gen. AGRAMONTE'S correspondence was captured in an abandoned camp at Vuelta-Abejeros. Señor RAFAEL ZOLDOVAR is among the killed. Col. MONTANER reports that the detachment under his command has killed twenty rebels, including the chieftains GATO MALA, ENRIQUE MORA and JOAQUIN GUZMAN. The troops under Col. AGUILAR, at Maraquan, furnish a list of thirty-five rebels killed, including LUIS VELA, a noted leader. They also captured thirty prisoners, sixty horses, and a large quantity of arms. In addition to this, seven rebels were shot at Guimaro. At present no less than nine columns of Spanish troops are operating in the insurrectionary district. Reports are in circulation of the landing of fillibusters, some say at Puerto del Padre, others at Tunas. No reliable particulars have been received.

### THE INDIANS.

**War on Whites Declared in Dakota--Five Hundred Advancing on Fort Buford.**

CHICAGO, June 2.—A communication received at military headquarters in this city, today, from Col. MORROW, who commands the military forces at Fort Bufort, Dakota Territory, states that war upon the whites had been openly declared by the Indians in that vicinity, and they were undoubtedly preparing to make an attack upon Fort Buford in strong force. The Indian warriors thereabout, who are Sioux, number from 300 to 500, while Col. MORROW had but fifty men ready for service. Yet with even that disparity of numbers he felt confident he could successfully resist any attack which the Indians might make, and also protect his herds of stock, &c. He had sent out ten friendly Indians to reconnoiter, who met what was supposed to be the advance guard of the hostile band, and were driven back.

**Interview Between the President and Spotted Tail at the White House--Red Cloud and Spotted Tail.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At noon today Commissioner PARKER and Capt. POOLE, the agent in charge of the Brule-Sioux delegation here, accompanied SPOTTED TAIL and his three companions to the White House, where they met the President and Secretary BELKNAP in the Executive office, and, through Interpreter GREEN a "friendly talk" of nearly an hour's duration was engaged in. Secretary BOUTWELL was present when the Indians arrived, but did not remain long. The Attorney-General was also at the White House during a part of the ceremony, but the presence of these two gentlemen was not connected with the Indian council. That was held by the President, Secretary BELKNAP and Commissioner PARKER on the part of the Government. The red men expressed pleasure at meeting the President and other officials, and greeted their salutations with a shake of the hand and the Indian exclamation "How," when they were introduced. They were invited to express their views freely to the President and to the Secretary of War, whose official standing was made known, and in response SPOTTED TAIL, and others of the delegation, asserted substantially their desire to be at continual peace with the white people, and their anxiety for a full settlement of their business with the Government, reasserting that they are poor and have need of stock, cattle, &c. They were assured by the President that he was anxious to have them at peace with the whites, and the Government is anxious that SPOTTED TAIL, whose influence is great among his people, should use it to bring about lasting friendship between the Indians and the white people. The speeches were made in short sentences, and were expressed by the interpreter, the Indians seeming very well satisfied with what was said to them. RED CLOUD was not present. He is still engaged in the enjoyment of resting after weary travel. After leaving the Executive Mansion the Indians were taken to the Treasury Department, where they were conducted through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the process of printing the national currency was exhibited and explained to them. They are being treated with marked consideration, and evidently appreciate highly the attentions shown them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE INTERVIEW.

During the interview, SPOTTED TAIL said to the President that he had kept faith with the Government, but the fidelity had not been reciprocated, and he hoped the white man would hereafter, at all times, treat the Indians as his brothers. The President explained that upon Congress depended all that was requisite for the Government to perform, and that an appropriation bill was already pending, and the money would be, after its passage, properly expended for the benefit of the Indians. This the Indians intimated would be truly acceptable, but, in addition to the benefits they hope to derive from it, they are very anxious that the white people be restrained from invading their reservation. Before leaving the Executive Mansion SPOTTED TAIL was presented by the President with a fine meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which represented the head of a horse, and a fine silver match-case. Mrs. GRANT added a box of smoking tobacco, all of which was received with expressions of gratitude.

RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL.

An incident of the day, which was prolific of some comment among circles interested in Indian matters, was the meeting of the Brule Chieftain SPOTTED TAIL and the Ogallalla Chieftain RED CLOUD in the hotel where both are quartered. The two have been unfriendly, owing to the killing of BIG MOUTH, one of RED CLOUD'S warriors, last Fall, but upon coming face to face today they shook hands and talked together for some time, seemingly burying all unfriendly feelings in a common understanding to exert whatever influence each possessed with the white rulers in behalf of their respective Indian tribes.

RED CLOUD'S COUNCIL.

To-morrow, about noon, RED CLOUD and his delegation will hold council at the Indian Office with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner. It is probable that interesting and significant speeches will be made. On Saturday Commissioner PARKER will take them to the Navy-yard and United States Arsenal, thereby giving them an insight to the resources and strength of the Government so far as guns and ammunition afford evidence of the fact.

SPOTTED TAIL IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

During the visit of the Spotted Tail delegation to the Treasury Department today, after they had passed through the printing division, a stroll was enjoyed through the various rooms of Gen. SPINNER'S division, and the visitors were exceedingly interested in the manipulations of mutilated currency by the lady clerks of that bureau, who, on their part, seemed equally interested in the appearance of the Indians. Large numbers of visitors have called on the delegations, but as a general thing they are met with stoical indifference by the "braves." The Indians reserve all they have to communicate until the time arrives when they are to state their views in the presence of the Government officials.

### THE MASSACRE OF JEWS.

**Action of the Israelites of the United States--The American Consul at Bucharest.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Leading Israelites of Louisville have, it appears from dispatches received here today, telegraphed to every city in the West to arouse their Representatives in Congress to do all they can with a view to prevent further massacre of Israelites in Roumania. Mr. S. WOLF, of this City, has received a number of other telegrams, including one from M. S. ISAACS, Secretary of the Jewish Board of Delegates of the United States, as follows:

"Ask the President to instruct the Minister at Constantinople to help the Roumania Jews."

Also one from HENRY GREENBAUM, a leading banker of Chicago, namely:

"Please ask my personal friends in Congress to cooperate with you in representations to the President or otherwise, that the persecution and butchery of our brethren in Roumania be stopped."

The President and various members of Congress have also received similar telegrams. Mr. WOLF, a prominent Israelite of Washington, has been actively engaged all day in Executive and legislative circles, and has assurances that such action as may be consistent with usage will be taken. He has addressed a letter in appeal to Senator SUMNER, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to a declaration of legislative sympathy. He also called on the Secretary of State today, and presented the telegrams from various parts of the United States asking for the intercession of the United States in behalf of that people. In consequence of this, it has been determined to appoint ADOLPHE BUCHNER, who is an Israelite, Consul at Bucharest, Roumania.

### THE PRESBYTERIANS.

**The General Assembly in Philadelphia--Indian Teachers and Missionaries--The Chicago Theological Seminary.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, reports from several committees were presented, stating that the United States Government proposed to endow several Professorships in the Highland Presbyterian University, in case that institution will undertake the education of Indians, who shall act as teachers and missionaries among the Indian tribes. Resolutions accepting the offer were adopted. An overture presented by the Committee on the Polity of the Church constituting the Presbytery of East Florida was agreed to. The Committee on the Theological Seminary of the North-west, at Chicago, presented a majority report, which severely censured three members of the present Board of Directors of that institution, and directed them to resign. The majority report was adopted after a warm and long debate. The censures were afterward struck out. The final items of the finance report concerning the five-million fund were adopted. The final item was altered so as to make the time of collections in the month of January next as near as possible simultaneous, instead of fixing a day. The First Presbyterian Church in Chicago was fixed upon as the place of meeting for the next General Assembly. Rev. Dr. G. L. PRENTISS and F. J. SKINNER, Jr., were nominated to the vacant Chicago Professorships.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The consideration of the report of the Board of Education was taken up and amended by adding resolutions on the subject of applicants for the ministry. The report as amended was adopted. The report of the Joint Committee on the Reconstruction of the Board of Education was adopted. The second order of the day, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Freedmen, was taken up and discussed. Pending action on the report the Assembly adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening, when Dr. BEATTY moved that the order of the day be suspended to take up and hear the report of the Committee to engross the report of the Reconstruction Committee. The report was read and adopted. The report of the committee appointed to prepare an act to enable Synods to reorganize was read, and placed on the docket and made the first order for to-morrow. Synodical reports were presented, after which the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**Message of Gov. Stearns to the Legislature--The State Debt--Railroad Interests.**

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—Gov. STEARNS, in his message to the Legislature today, reports the finances of the State in a sound and prosperous condition. Of the State debt, nearly $358,000 has been paid, leaving the balance of indebtedness a fraction less than $2,800,000. Under these favorable circumstances a further reduction of taxation is recommended. The Governor thinks the State Prison, under proper management, may be not only self supporting, but a source of revenue, and recommends that the appointment of the warden and other officers, and the control and supervision of the Prison be invested in a board of inspectors or directors, to serve without compensation, and to be chosen by the Legislature or appointed by the Governor or Council. The attention is called to the educational, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State, and the survey of water power available for manufacturing is recommended. Judicious legislation, the Governor says, may do much to strengthen our agricultural, manufacturing and railroad interests in the relations of harmonious co-operation and mutual benefit which they should sustain to each other for the public good and the advancement of the State.

After the reading of the Message in the House today, Rev. DENNIS R. POWERS, of Rindge, was elected Chaplain, and an adjournment was taken to Friday morning.

The majority on the Gubernatorial vote was 1,010.

**Election of Directors of Chicago and North-Western Railroad.**

CHICAGO, June 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, held in this city today, the following gentlemen were elected directors: John M. Burke, H. H. Baxter, George S. Scott, A. Dulman, M. S. Sykes, Jr., Charles R. Marrin, Harvey Kennedy and A. B. Baylis, of New-York; J. L. Tenhave, of Amsterdam; Wm. L. Scott and Milton Courtright, of Erie; R. P. Flower, of Watertown; H. R. Pierson, John B. Turner, George L. Dunlap, Henry H. Porter and John Tracey, of Chicago.

**The Hartford and Erie Railroad--Aid Voted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.**

BOSTON, June 2.—The House this afternoon, by 16 majority, passed, with slight modifications, the new bill offered by Mr. GOODRICH, extending State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The important feature of the new bill is that it proposes that the State shall give up the Berdell bonds it now holds as collateral, to be used with an equal amount contributed by the other bondholders for the completion of the road to Fishkill, the State and others receiving instead an equal amount of the bonds of the second mortgage. The bill also provides for the reorganization of the Company to meet the approval of the Governor and Council; for satisfactory contracts to finish the road within the amounts already named; for the settlement of all claims and attachments upon the property, with the interest accruing till July, 1873, by means of the second mortgage bonds, and for the necessary ratification and acceptance of the act.

**The Tennessee Railroad Bonds--Progress of the Repudiation Bills in the Legislature.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Nashville says that the bill in favor of the repudiation of the 100 bonds issued to the Mineral Home Railroad has passed to a second reading. The bill to stop payment of 886 bonds to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad also passed, and both are made the special order for Wednesday. The report of the Judiciary Committee advocates repudiation, because the bonds were illegally issued and sold below par.

**The Collision Between the Troops and the Fenians--Explanation.**

UTICA, June 2.—A special to the *Morning Herald* gives the following particulars of the firing on the Fenians by United States soldiers: "The 8 P. M. train from Potsdam has just arrived, bringing 250 Fenians and fifty United States troops. At Williamstown a collision occurred between the troops and Fenians. The latter had a difficulty at a hotel, but quiet was restored. After the train had gone a mile, however, the Fenians disconnected some of the cars, and the engine had to back up for the hind cars, and the troops were obliged to get out and force the Fenians on the train at the point of the bayonet. Shots were fired and some wounded, but none killed. On reaching here the troops took to jail some of the ringleaders. On the 3 P. M. train 125 Fenians came here from the North, many of whom left on the trains East and West.

**Crop Prospects.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 2.—Vegetation is suffering severely in this region from the want of rain. In some sections farmers are plowing up their Winter wheat.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Central Illinois was yesterday visited by a fine rain. The crops are in splendid condition, and are nearly a month ahead of last year. In many places corn is ten inches high, and wheat is doing first-rate. Fruit was never more plenty.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—Hon. JOHN CRAMER, of Waterford, died yesterday at his residence, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a Presidential Elector on JEFFERSON'S second elevation to the Presidency, in 1810. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and afterward represented his district in the State Senate for a number of years. He also served three terms in Congress.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mrs. OWEN FRANKS committed suicide at Pekin, Ill., yesterday, by shooting herself. She placed the muzzle of a gun against her breast and pulled the trigger with a string. Her heart was blown to atoms. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The residence of BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER was entered by burglars last night, who administered chloroform to Mr. BREWSTER, and robbed the premises of plate and jewelry valued at $2,000.

BOSTON, June 2.—J. P. DAY, the missing music-teacher, who disappeared so mysteriously from Franklin, has been heard from at Liverpool. It is stated he was drugged and robbed at Providence, and while thus stupefied was shipped as a seaman without his knowledge. His friends have received a letter from him.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 2.—CHARLES SAULSBURY, a clerk in the Post-office, has been held in $10,000 bail to answer the charge of having the Post-office with letters in his possession, tearing them open, and destroying them after finding that the contents were of no value to him. The accused was followed, and fragments of the letters were found and afterward identified by the writers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2.—Returns from four of the eleven counties composing WHITTEMORE'S district show that the vote has been light, but the majorities so far are overwhelming in favor of WHITTEMORE. He is probably re-elected to Congress.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—MILLER'S confectionery, No. 50 New Levee, was burned to-night. The loss was $75,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance in the Germania Insurance Company.

### BARON STEUBEN.

**Germany and America--Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour.**

In his memorial address at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN, at Remsen, on Wednesday, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR said:

"Baron STEUBEN gave to our armies the discipline and military training which they lacked at the outset. Without these patriotism and valor would have been without avail. In this work he was the right arm of WASHINGTON. The recorded opinions of the great soldier and statesman of the era of the Revolution; the action of Congress and the laws of different States tell of the high regard in which he was held. New-York granted him a township of 16,000 acres, which bears his name. It made him the owner of the hills and valleys which lie around us. It gave him the soil with which his dust now mingles, and upon which his countrymen are about to put up a suitable monument to his memory. In this act there is another sentiment which animates those of German birth or descent, which does honor alike to them and to the buried chieftain by whose grave we now stand. They wish that his name and this monument should remind the world that their nationality has had much to do with the beginning, the progress of our common country, having here among those of different language and lineage, they wish it should be felt that they are not reaping in this country fruits or blessings which their people did not help to produce, or that they have not the same hereditary rights which belong to other nationalities. While the English language prevails in our country, no one race can claim that a majority of the American people are of their blood.

From the first settlement on this continent by Europeans, the people of Germany have had much to do with shaping its civilization and laying the foundations of its greatness. The wars of the Spanish succession, of the confederated nations of Europe against the overshadowing power of France in the time of LOUIS XIV. was connected with the struggle on this continent against the attempts of the same great monarch to grasp the largest and fairest part of the territory which make up the present domain of these United States. The victories of MARLBOROUGH, won upon German soil by the help of German allies, told as directly upon the destinies of this country as they did upon the fortunes of Europe. But for the defeat of the French at Blenheim, Banelles and Malplaquet, at this day the valley of the Mississippi might have been politically severed from the Atlantic sea-board. Nay, more; French customs, laws and language might now prevail on this continent.

It was during the progress of this war that a large body of Germans from the Palatinates, who had been driven from their homes by the French armies, were sent to this country by Queen ANNE and placed within the limits of New-York. In truth, this, the greatest State of our Union, is based upon a population drawn from countries bordering upon the Rhine. Those of Holland and German descent made up the majority of its population before the revolution. The Mohawk, amid whose tributaries we now meet, is a German river. Its valley was first settled and cleared by those who spoke the German tongue. From its borders and those of its confluent, the Schoharie, they went forth to fight the battles of the French and Revolutionary wars. No other people upon our continent suffered so much in proportion to their numbers during the Revolutionary struggle. Exposed to all the horrors of Indian warfare, it was found when peace was restored that there was not a home in the valley of the Mohawk which had not suffered from the torch of the enemy, or which did not mourn for the dead slain in battle or killed by the ruthless savage led by BRANT or others still more blood-thirsty.

The most carefully prepared and most formidable attempt to crush American independence was made by the British Government in the campaign directed by Gen. BURGOYNE. The world looked on and felt that the result would test our ability to uphold our cause. The victory at Saratoga settled the question, and blotted out British rule. It gained us the alliance of France and Spain. By the plan of the campaign, the disciplined armies of England were to march down the valley of the Upper Hudson. The ships-of-war were to push their way up the waters of the river above Red Point. The savage allies were to ravage the course of the Mohawk with the torch and tomahawk. All of these forces were to meet at Albany, and the control of the State of New-York was to shatter the confederacy by backing up all intercourse between the northern and southern colonies. Thus divided, we should have been an easy prey to the united forces of Britain.

It was a dark hour, when the loss of Ticonderoga had cast a deep gloom over the patriotic cause, that the battle of Oriskany was fought in the valley beneath us. Disordered at first by the ambush of the enemy, our forces fought with a desperation which wrung out victory in the end, and forced the enemy to raise the seige at Fort Stanwix and withdraw its forces in confusion, and with heavy loss. Thus one part of the combined movement was defeated. The battle of Oriskany was the most fiercely fought, and in proportion to the numbers engaged, was the most bloody and life-destroying of any contest during the Revolution. The men who struggled for our liberties were of German lineage. The orders given by the stern old warrior who directed the fight, despite his mortal wounds, were issued in the German language. The war cries were shouted out in the German tongue, and the dying men uttered their last prayer in the words and accents which have so often gone up from the battle-fields of their Fatherland. It is well that the grave of the hero—whose memory we now honor—lies upon the heights which overlook the great valley settled by his countrymen, which was defended by their courage, and which is the scene of the victory won by them for the whole American people.

It was in view of the fact at which I have glanced, that the Commissioners appointed by this State, to put up a monument over the grave of STEUBEN, have given over the work to his countrymen. It now remains with them to show that they hold in due reverence the memory of the hero who won glory alike in the battles in his native land, as well as in those which were fought in the cause of American independence. It remains for them to show, by their liberal and earnest action, that they care for the part taken by German nationalities in the infancy and growth and greatness of American affairs, and to show that they mean, by the honors done by them to their representative man, to claim the right which belongs to all nationalities which have helped to build up American greatness and glory, from the foundation stone to its highest pinnacle.

Gen. SIGEL delivered an eloquent address in German, being introduced by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR in the following terms: "I have told you of the deeds of a Revolutionary hero, whose memory America will always honor. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you one whose friendship I cherish, and whose deeds I admire, a soldier who has fought bravely on many battle-fields of a later war, a fellow-countryman of Baron STEUBEN, Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL."

### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

**Matters at Puerto Principe--Engagements, Surrenders and Prospects--News from the Cinco Villas.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 24, 1870.

After an ominous silence of a week, we have of a sudden been flooded with a mass of war news, its very quantity as given by the Puerto Principe journal, and the cautious official dispatch, making its value extremely doubtful. Private letters change the official version considerably, and as the former are written by Cuban sympathizers and the latter by Spaniards, both being interested parties, it is extremely difficult to get at the exact truth. A close examination of both versions and the testimony of an eye-witness enables your correspondent to furnish as reliable an account as can be obtained. All accounts however, agree in the main fact, that the insurrection in the Camaguey district is no longer powerful, although sufficiently strong to hold out for a long time to come against the Spaniards, and that the principal families who, until the present, had cast their fortunes with the insurgents and suffered great hardships, have been compelled by general want and misery, and by the active movements and persecutions of the troops, to abandon their male relatives and seek comfort and shelter under the protection of the Spanish troops. The insurgents have their hands full in defending themselves from the attacks of the troops, and are not sufficiently strong to protect their families at the same time without exposing them to unnecessary and incessant danger. The Spaniards see the early closing of the rebellion in these surrenders, and they are partly right; but the surrender of armed insurgents is really very small in extent, and bears no proportion to the number of aged women and children who have taken this course. It appears that the insurgent leaders accompany their families close to the Spanish lines, and then return to the woods; but this proves also that the insurgents have no fear that their families will be treated with violence or insulted by the Spaniards. Hence we see that the charges of cruelty and of the assassination of women and children made by prominent Spanish and Cuban organs against their respective opponents are greatly exaggerated, and only written and invented to produce effect abroad and arouse sympathy for one side and hatred toward the other. I do not mean to say that either Spaniards or Cubans are guiltless of cruel and sanguinary acts, examples to the contrary are only too numerous; but the real truth has been magnified and distorted by partisans. The insurgents and their families who surrendered in the Camaguey are well treated and not molested by the Spaniards, but this does not apply to any prisoners whom they capture. In the field only does the black flag fly; if a prisoner's life is spared for the moment, it is only in order to find out something from him, and to execute him afterward at leisure, and at the same time afford the generous public a little diversion, *vide* the cases of GOICOURIA, of the AGUIROS, and of the seven men to be executed today at Puerto Principe. But I must recur to the operations effected in the Camaguey region, giving them without the usual extras, as they appear in the island journals, and limiting myself only to the gist of the matter. The column of Col. BERGEL, over 400 strong, returned to Puerto Principe on the 15th bringing sixty-five so-called *presentados* (voluntary surrendered persons, generally women and children.) BERGEL left Fort Minas, on the railway line, on the 12th, arriving on the following day at the Sar amaguaran plantation situated on the banks of a little stream bearing the same name, which had been transformed into a regular river by the recent rains. On the opposite shore the Cubans had thrown up a poor breastwork, from which they fired on the troops for a little while. A portion of BERGEL'S command crossed a short distance below, and the opposing forces, numbering only about sixty, who had observed the maneuver, abandoned their position and allowed BERGEL to cross. One Spaniard and two Cubans were killed in this encounter. BERGEL continued his march, a tropical rain falling all the time, to Las Calabaras, where a slight skirmish took place, and three Cubans and two Spaniards were killed. Thence BERGEL marched to the Laguna and Riosero plantations, the latter the property of the Cuban General PORRO. Here they found some sugar and salt, which was destroyed, with some parts of the machinery, to prevent the Cubans from using the engine. Four Cubans and one Spaniard were killed during this march, and a number of families, composing sixty-five persons, taken to Puerto Principe, the column being harassed until within a short distance of the city. On the 17th, BERGEL returned to Las Minas. The combined columns of Cols. CHINCHILLA, FAJARDO and MONTANA left Puerto Principe on the 13th, numbering about 1,100 men. The roads were almost impassable, and the troops could only move forward by superhuman exertions. Five Cubans were killed on the first day, the combined columns arriving at Cirga de Najara on the 14th, where they captured ten and killed three insurgents after a sharp but short engagement, the troops losing two killed. On the 15th, the columns of BEMBETA and AGRAMONTE began to harass the troops, and but slight headway was made, the troops encamping on the Quemado, having killed that day a Quartermaster and three other officers of the Cuban forces. A short distance from the Quemado the insurgents under BEMBETA had hurriedly erected an entrenchment, and, as usual, when BEMBETA commands, the resistance was tenacious and firm. The troops made four distinct attack on the breastworks, and were repulsed every time, when Col. CHINCHILLA, one of the bravest officers in the Spanish Army, a nephew of SERRANO, and only thirty-one years of age, placed himself at the head of his battalion and, with a shout, attacked the intrenchments. The soldiers did not heed the flying bullets, but followed their Colonel, and in less than five minutes the intrenchment had been taken, the enemy retreating quickly and the troops pursuing. But the attack had cost the Spaniards dear, Col. CHINCHILLA falling severely wounded, other officers and many soldiers being wounded, and seventeen killed. A portion of the command made a *reconnaissance* on the following day, destroying some huts and provisions of the enemy, but without meeting any insurgents. The troops captured an American horse in the engagement on the 16th, said to be the charger of Gen. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, and some articles belonging to BEMBETA. The Spanish column reached Puerto Principe on the afternoon of the 19th, bringing Col. CHINCHILLA and the rest of their wounded with them. Later telegrams, dated from Puerto Principe on the night of the 22d, announce that Col. FAJARDO'S column had returned, having killed seventeen and captured six insurgents, and bringing 140 *presentados*, among them men of some importance, who had fought in the ranks of the insurgents, such as the families Guzman, Varona and Sanchez Recio. The night previous, fourteen persons presented themselves at the volunteer fort on the outskirts of Puerto Principe, consisting of Ex-Major-Gen. MANUEL ARTEAGA BORRERO and family, and FRANCISCO DE QUESADA, alias Pancho Iobabo, a brother of the ex-Commander-in-Chief. A correspondent of the *Vos de Cuba* adds that these persons report the insurgents flying in all directions, and that the most complete anarchy reigned among them.

THE CINCO VILLAS,

especially about Sancti Spiritus, are as disturbed as ever. The insurgents appear to go and come as they please, and, although the Spanish journals are pretty silent, enough is known to convince even the most credulous that the work of pacification has not made much headway in that region. QUASIMODO.

### THE COLLECTORSHIP.

**Action of the Republican General Committee--Vote of Confidence in the Administration of Gen. Grant and in the Collector.**

The Republican General Committee met last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. The Committee of Conference with the German organizations reported that the latter desired a closer intimacy with the General Committee. The Committee, therefore, recommended, in accordance with the request of the Germans, that a delegation of five be admitted to the General Committee, with all the privileges of members except the right to vote. Resolutions favoring this arrangement were offered and seconded. E. DELAFIELD SMITH moved that the words "except the right to vote" be stricken out. It was found that this amendment could not be carried without an amendment to the by-laws of the Committee, and on this ground it was opposed by DANIEL D. CONOVER, who said, without the amendment the Germans were getting all they requested, "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof."

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND opposed both the passage of the resolution and the acceptance of the report, on the ground that the Committee had acted outside their authority in making the report, and, even if they had authority, the report was informal, in that it was signed by but one member of the Committee. The whole subject was then referred to the Executive Committee.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS called attention to the fact that at a former meeting the Committee on hiring rooms was instructed by resolution to rent the Twenty-third-street hall, yet, notwithstanding such instructions, the Committee now found itself in its present house, inconvenient and ill-adapted room. IRA O. MILLER, on behalf of the Committee, explained that the cost of the Twenty-third-street Hall was $3,200; that it could not be rented for more than a year, and perhaps not for that period; that the present room was equal to it in size, ventilation and general accommodation, and $1,400 cheaper in rent; that the Committee had exercised its best judgment, and in the opinion of its members had done the very best thing under the circumstances. Moreover, that the Committee, acting under the power conferred on it, had concluded the hiring of the hall before the resolutions of instruction in reference to the Twenty-third-street hall had been passed by the General Committee. CHAS. S. SPENCER made a strong speech in opposition to the action of the Committee, and charged that two or three members had assumed to run the entire affairs of the General Committee. After a long and heated discussion on the conduct of the special Committee, the whole subject was laid on the table.

JAMES R. THOMPSON then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, This Central Republican Committee of the City of New-York, in accepting the trust confided to it by the friends of Republican government has assumed important duties and incurred grave responsibilities in regard to all public measures which affect the general welfare of the country; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the interests, the welfare and the honor of the American people are closely identified with the success of the present Republican Administration of the National Government, and that Gen. U. S. GRANT has already won in civil life new claims upon the thanks and gratitude of the American people.

*Resolved*, That the unexampled result of the financial measures recommended by President GRANT, during the first year of his service at the head of the Government, as shown in the steady reduction of the national debt, the maintenance at home and abroad of the stability of the national securities, and the close approximation already reached to the resumption of the specie standard of values, is a triumph of judgment and fidelity which sheds lustre on the American name and character.

*Resolved*, That in active support of the policy and measures of the President and his Cabinet, no officer in charge of any subordinate department of the Government has been more zealous, efficient and faithful than the present Collector of the Port of New-York, and that this Committee sincerely trusts that the well-known confidence reposed by the President in that capable and popular officer may continue unimpaired.

DANIEL D. CONOVER moved that the resolutions be voted on separately, as he did not believe in one man coming in for a compliment on the shoulders of another.

CHARLES S. SPENCER also suggested that the yeas and nays be taken, for he believed the last resolution was the chief one.

HUGH GARDNER did not believe in any administration which required an indorsement at every meeting of the Committee. It was like a man who was constantly boasting of the virtue of his wife; he (Mr. GARDNER) was always of the opinion that such a man was in doubt. He did not know Mr. GRINNELL, but he could cheerfully state that the affairs of the Collectorship were wisely and efficiently administered. He believed GRANT had made some mistakes, but nevertheless the Administration had been such as to command the confidence of the party and people at large. When a man came up and presented such a resolution in the Committee, he must have some personal motive. Some gentlemen had been talking about jobs, but in this resolution he saw a veritable job. The matter of the removal or retention of the present Collector should be left entirely in the hands of the Administration, and he therefore moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was promptly seconded by about twenty members, but none of the seconding members having arisen in support of the motion, as required by the rules, the Chair declared them irregular, and again opened the question to discussion. Mr. THOMPSON, the mover of the resolutions, spoke in their favor, and was followed by Hon. WM. E. DARLING in opposition. Mr. DARLING opposed them, he said, in the best interests of the Republican Party. Mr. GRINNELL, in the administration of his office, had recognized the claims of Republicans from Maine to Oregon, and out of about 400 appointments, but 90 were given to the City of New-York. Some of the prominent members of the General and Executive Committees, he charged with owing their appointments to Tammany Hall, and claimed that the Republican Party would never rise to its proper position until men were placed in office who understood the wants of the party, and would properly distribute the patronage won by the rank and file.

CHARLES S. SPENCER spoke in favor of the resolutions. He sustained the administration of Mr. GRINNELL, who, he contended, had always shown a willingness to recognise the claims of the Republicans of this City.

The resolutions complimentary to the Administration of President GRANT were unanimously adopted.

After some further discussion on the resolution complimentary to Mr. GRINNELL, the roll was called, and, out of sixty-nine votes, forty-four were in favor of the adoption of the resolution and twenty-one were opposed.

The following members voted in the affirmative: Mark Lanigan, Matthew Stewart, Gilbert Loew, John Fitch, Philip E. Heilluch, James McLaren, Eliphalet S. Nevins, Henry Bausher, Hugh

## CURRENT NOTES.

MOSBY has written over his own signature that he has no sort of connection or sympathy with Fenian raids or Cuban filibusters.

Ex-Judge JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, says that the present laws of Texas are good, and the judges generally do their duty, but the juries are too lenient.

Pittsburg is about to raise money to enable a female champion to contest a race with some of America's crack boatmen. She is seventeen years old, and daily practices in a skiff on the Monongahela.

It may interest the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* to learn that a man was fined $12 and costs, taxed at $8 30, in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, just for trying to teach a boot-black to "know his place like other people" by whipping him.

A citizen of Charlestown, Mass., recently deceased, left $500 to be held in trust and the interest used in opposing the annexation of that city to Boston. Boston thinks the will very "singular."

That poor man with his invalid wife in a wheelbarrow, and his two little children by his side, was in New London, Conn., on Tuesday, still on his way to his home. His is a long, long journey.

A Southern paper, which is evidently quite sound, remarks that the Republican Party is a living, active power, and unwilling to watch and wait, follows the leadings of its own bounding vitality in the passionate strength of the up-and-doing.

People who make notes or write love-letters, will be delighted with a bit of information which the Treasury Department gives, that violet ink fades, some records written with it and exposed to the light being now mere blank paper.

The Mayor of Lynchburg, Va., is sick and confined to his bed, and it being impossible otherwise to obtain a quorum, a meeting of the City Council was held on Monday in his private apartment. Notwithstanding his inability to rise, he presided, and attended properly to all business brought before the body.

The Sacramento *Union* says that the unfavorable weather of the last month has greatly diminished the chances of an average grain crop on all the uplands and high valleys throughout California, outside of the influences of the ocean fogs, and it estimates that the crop will be 5,000,000 bushels short of the average.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* reports that the friends of the different railroad projects looking to Toledo from the north, are by no means disheartened by the decision on the Michigan Aid law, but are already actively at work arranging for means to supply the losses thus sustained.

The Portland, (Me.,) *Press* urges that elections in that State be made biennial. Under the present system, it says, the best part of a year is given to caucuses, conventions, campaigns and elections, and more or less excitement, confusion, pulling and hauling are the natural and inevitable consequence.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Vincennes, Ind., on Saturday. He seemed to be very much afraid that the youtoful negroes will be admitted to the public schools and that the children of the wealthy whites will thus be driven out and take refuge in private schools, and that thus from childhood up the line will be drawn in society between the children of the rich on the one hand and of the poor and the negroes on the other.

After a verdict had been rendered in a late trial in Austin County, Texas, the Judge addressed the jury in this way: "By your verdict you have said the accused is guilty of no crime. Your verdict being contrary to law, contrary to the evidence, and contrary to the charge of the Court, the Court disapproves of your action in the strongest possible manner. It is by such verdicts as this upon the part of petit jurors, that Texas has been brought into disrepute among the other States of this Union."

The Hamilton (Ont.) *Times*, too, admits that the people of Canada have been very much mistaken in asserting, as they have recently, that during the rebellion, United States vessels, laden with men and munitions of war, were allowed to pass through the Canadian canals, and that United States troops were allowed to pass over the railways without let or hindrence. No such vessels passed through the canals, and no soldiers were transported over the railways in their organized capacity, or bearing arms.

A Pennsylvania young man, who wandered off on the eve of his marriage, has returned home, and says that he "was seized with a sort of unconsciousness, but at last a weight seemed to lift off his head, and having come to himself, he returned home." And so the marriage feast has again been made ready, but the interesting question arises whether, if the young woman in the case had married the man when he was beside himself, she would have made herself liable to a prosecution for bigamy.

The editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says that he was present in Fort Sumter, on the 8th of September, 1862, when Lieuts. WILLIAMS (late of the *Oneida*) and PRESTON were captured, and that they were placed under no restraint, except to the limits of the fort, while there; and while in custody in Charleston, they were not manacled, but were treated with humanity and all the courtesy accorded to prisoners by the most civilized nations, being permitted to receive visitors, and having the use of books and writing materials.

A New-York correspondent, whose letters are a tri-weekly rehash of slanders upon New-York City, its customs and its citizens, in a recent letter says: "It is the rarest thing in the world for a New-York lady to return the slightest acknowledgment for a seat tendered to her in a street car. She takes the seat as if it was her right, and gives the gentleman a withering look for his impertinence in being in it when she entered." If the writer of such stuff as this has ever had opportunity to know anything about these "withering looks," the "impertinence" which caused them probably did not lie in his being in a seat when the lady entered.

Hon. JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, declines to be a candidate for re-election, giving as a reason that he finds "by a saddening experience that the salary is a compensation wholly inadequate for the no inconsiderable personal expenses, the heavy responsibility, the exhausting, never-ending and still-beginning labor, and the deprivation of the comforts and associations of home, which the position necessarily involves." A Cleveland paper says that his most noted act, perhaps, was his opinion on the Oberlin-Wellington negro rescue cases, in which, with Judge SUTLIFF, he held that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional. A majority of the Court ruled otherwise, but the people overruled the Court.

The Shepherd will case, which has been argued for twelve long days before the Supreme Court of Louisiana, went to the Court on Friday last, and the decision will be rendered in November. The New-Orleans *Times* says that the whole controversy turns upon the simple question whether a solemn orthographic will, making a full and complete distribution of the testator's estate, which has been regularly probated and executed, shall be thirty years afterward set aside and avoided, by the expressions of the desire of the testator in regard to certain gifts or provisions conveyed in a confidential letter by the testator to the universal legatee, a letter written at the same time with the execution of the will, but which letter has never been produced, and its contents are only gathered from admissions contained in a family correspondence and the remembrance of third parties.

### The Need of Popular Music.

*From the New-York Star, June 2.*

It is strange that none of our usually enterprising musical caterers recognize the need of cheap and popular music in this City. At times THEODORE THOMAS, or some other musical magnate, gives a concert at Steinway's, or at the Academy, when a few critics delight in the rendition of the works of MOZART, BEETHOVEN, and others of the old masters. To the few this is a treat; to the many it is a bore. We have frequently noticed some good-natured man enter the hall with his smiling wife, and perhaps two children. For the first quarter of an hour the woman looks sorely puzzled, and *paterfamilias* profound; in half an hour the woman is sleepy, and the man appears, after mature deliberation, to have given the matter up. The children are of course fast asleep, with their bodies in all kinds of contorted positions. The music does not suit them. "The Creation" sends them to sleep. "Shoo Fly" would have rendered sleep an impossibility. The same holds good in vocal entertainments. PATTI runs through the entire vocal gamut, makes the most wonderful noises, and gives satisfaction, but let her sing "Coming Through the Rye," or something which the bulk of the audience can comprehend, and she "brings down the house." Why is it, then, our managers will not give us popular music? Why cannot we have concerts similar to those given at Exeter Hall, or the Alhambra, or the dozen other places of which London boasts? At any of these places the best performances in the country can be heard for one shilling. We are certain such entertainments here would succeed financially. Manager SWEENY is giving us popular music in the park during the day, and they succeed. Now, who will give popular music in the evening, at some respectable hall, where neither liquors nor tobacco can be indulged in?

## REFORMED PROTESTANT CHURCH.

### The National Synod at Newark, N. J.—Second Day's Session.

The second day's session of the National Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church of America commenced in the North Reformed Church, in Newark, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The President, Rev. A. G. VERMILYE, of Utica, N. Y., occupied the chair, with Rev. E. W. BENTLEY, of Ellenville, N. Y., as Advisor, and Rev. Mr. DEMOREST as Clerk. After devotional services the business of the Synod commenced with the reading of the report of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary. During the year extensive improvements had been made, and the Seminary was never more prosperous.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Professorate—Rev. Drs. Petty, Ferris, C. Millspaugh; Elders John R. Smith and Walter Brett.

Overtures—Revs. R. H. Fisher, E. P. Corwin, S. C. Scudder; Elders W. R. Janeway, Stephen Roseman.

Synodical Minutes—A. H. Van Vranken, R. De Witt, C. R. Blauvelt.

Domestic Missions—D. Wortman, J. C. F. Hoes, M. Swick.

Foreign Missions—C. D. Hartraft, D. N. Vandervoor, A. Blauvelt.

State of Religion—F. N. Zabriskie, J. Riley, J. K. Allen.

Education—A. T. Stewart, P. S. Talmage, R. N. Stanborough.

Judicial Business—J. B. Alliger, J. A. De Brun, R. Peters.

Widows and Disabled Ministers' Fund—A. McKelly, A. H. Myers, A. J. Schoonmaker.

Publication—J. H. Carroll, H. Ward, W. A. Wurtz.

Nominations—J. Minor, T. G. Watson, P. Furbeck.

Correspondence—J. A. Dodd, A. B. Van Zant, U. D. Gulick.

Accounts—W. Anderson, A. J. Hogeman, D. Brock.

Leave of Absence—M. V. Schoonmaker, S. H. Karsten, J. S. Amerman.

Board of Direction—Elders S. Cobb, W. H. Kiek, P. J. Horford, P. Hopkinson, James Taylor.

Rev. J. L. LEE, the Secretary of the Board of Education, presented the annual report of the Board. Sixty-seven students had been under the care of the Board; eight applications had been made since April 30. The Board had also rendered assistance to eleven churches in the support of parochial schools. A beginning had been made for a new educational institute at Amelia Court-house, Va. At this place Dr. VAN ROALTE, the pioneer of a large colony of Hollanders, had taken the initiatory steps for the formation of an institution to be called the Amelia Institute, which is to be under the direction of the Church.

The Classis of New-Brunswick presented a request for a Synodical interpretation of the rule referring to regular preaching on the Heidelberg Catechism.

Rev. J. S ROGERS, corresponding delegate of the Canada Presbyterian Synod, and Rev. JAMES DELARES, delegate of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, reported their attendance, and were received.

The Financial Secretary of the Committee on Theological Seminary, reported $124,500 raised for the Seminary, from Feb. 8, 1869, to May 1, 1870. Of this sum, $37,500 had been expended for the library, endowment of the Professorships of Didactic and Polemic Theology, purchase of residence for a Professor, and improvement of buildings.

The right of clergymen without churches to to vote in the classes was the subject of a lengthy discussion. The case of Rev. Mr. SIMPSON, formerly Assistant of Grace Church, Metuchin, whose case was one involved in this question, was referred to a committee. The Committee's report was favorable to the right of the clergyman to a vote, even though he was without a parish, but the Synod refused to receive the report, and gave a contrary decision.

At the afternoon session, the Holy Communion was celebrated. No evening session was held.

Among the members, Judge BARNARD's decision in the Laing will case was freely discussed, and the general determination seemed to be to contest the case by an appeal.

### Graves of Union Soldiers.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East gives notice that information will be gladly received by him relating to the graves of Union officers and soldiers in this district, with a view of compiling a record of the interments in each of the cemeteries in the country. The information should be sent to WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, District Department of the East, New-York City.

### Chamber of Commerce—New Members—Harbor Improvements.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Executive Committee, through Mr. GRIFFITH, reported the names of Messrs. F. ODDYKE, PARKER and PLINY FREEMAN as candidates for admission to the Chamber. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS spoke in opposition to the practice of admitting men who were not bankers or merchants.

After some discussion, Mr. ODDYKE was unanimously elected, and the other two names were laid on the table.

The Executive Committee recommended that the resolution on interoceanic cables (presented at a previous meeting) be referred to Committee No. 3.

A communication from the Boston Board of Trade was referred to the proper standing Committee.

A communication from Mr. BLUNT was read, who wanted the Chamber to take active measures to secure the necessary harbor improvements.

Without taking action on Mr. BLUNT's communication, the Chamber adjourned.

### Criminal Business for the Past Month in the Court of General Sessions.

Nearly 100 criminal cases were disposed of at the May term of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. A few of the cases were heard before Judge BEDFORD at the beginning of the term. The following is a list of the sentences, suspended judgments and acquittals:

Richard Burns, grand larceny; State Prison four years. Henry Johnson, robbery first degree; State Prison five years. Arthur O'Keefe, assault with dangerous weapon; Penitentiary two years and six months. John Rembart, grand larceny; State Prison two years. Frank Ballman, assault with intent to kill; not guilty. John W. Woods, burglary third degree; State Prison one year. Edward Wilson, burglary third degree; not guilty. Henry Martin, attempted grand larceny; judgment suspended. John Ellis, grand larceny; not guilty. William Davidson, robbery; State Prison fifteen years. John Alexander, robbery; not guilty. James Hennessey, petit larceny from the person; State Prison five years. Charles Wilson, grand larceny; State Prison five years. Charles E. Kingore, attempt at grand larceny; judgment suspended. J. J. Underwood, burglary third degree; State Prison three years. Daniel McFarland, murder: not guilty. M. J. Kennedy, attempt at burglary; judgment suspended. James Reed, burglary third degree; State Prison three years. B. H. Ramthole, grand larceny; House of Refuge. James Walden, grand larceny; State Prison four years. Louis Pinkus, grand larceny; State Prison three years and six months. Michael Stanton, attempt at grand larceny; judgment suspended. Mary Alexander, grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. John Kelly, assault with a dangerous weapon; Penitentiary six months. Mary Dalton, grand larceny; not guilty. Mary A. Clark, grand larceny; not guilty. James Samuels, burglary third degree; State Prison five years. John Conway, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary six months. John Watson, burglary second degree, State Prison five years. Henry Hart, burglary third degree; State Prison two years and six months. Thomas Rooney, burglary second degree; State Prison five years. George Ellis, burglary third degree; State Prison five years. Joseph Starps, assault and battery; fined $10. Samuel Brown, burglary first degree; State Prison ten years. Frank Sholes, grand larceny; judgment suspended. Joseph Sweeney, burglary third degree; State Prison four years and six months. Charles F. Winch, attempted grand larceny; judgment suspended. John Burns, grand larceny; State Prison five years. George Ehlenberger, assault with dangerous weapon; Penitentiary one year. J. F. Pike, grand larceny; not guilty. Julia E. King, grand larceny; not guilty. Michael Connor, robbery; not guilty. F. Gonzales, grand larceny; not guilty. Mrs. McIntosh, petit larceny from person; judgment suspended. Annie L. Johnson, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months. Stephen McGrath, assault and battery; Penitentiary six months. Jno. Ryan, petit larceny; State Prison five years. George Allen, burglary third degree; State Prison five years. Jennie King, grand larceny; not guilty. Jno. Williams, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. Jno. Wilson, attempted grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months. Michael Kernan, indecent assault; State Prison five years. John Lennox, indecent assault; State Prison five years. David Kehner, grand larceny; State Prison three years and six months. George Edward, grand larceny; not guilty. Henry Williams, grand larceny; not guilty. M. Brennan, assault and battery; judgment suspended. Theo. Davis, burglary; not guilty. Peter Gorman, burglary third degree; Catholic Reformatory. Jno. Hewett, grand larceny; judgment suspended. Martha West, grand larceny; State Prison four years. Jas. Reynolds, grand larceny; State Prison one year. John Daly, grand larceny; State Prison five years. Edward Curtis, petit larceny from person; State Prison four years and six months.

## A POLICEMAN STABBED.

### Savage Onslaught by a Notorious Ruffian—Circumstances of the Affair—Arrests.

Yesterday morning a savage and cowardly attack was made by a notorious desperado upon a patrolman who at the time was engaged in an onerous special duty. For many months the Florence Saloon, in the basement at the southwest corner of Broadway and Houston-street, of which GEORGE W. MITCHELL, recently elected an Alderman on the Tammany ticket, was the proprietor, was the resort of the most desperate thieves and cut-throats in the City, who made the saloon a disgrace and terror to the vicinity by their frequent brawls. But some days ago the saloon was sold out to Ex-Coroner WILDEY, who, having a natural antipathy to a thief, expelled those lawless characters from the place. They, however, still congregated on the sidewalk in the vicinity, and Superintendent JOURDAN gave orders for men to be posted there for the special duty of driving them away. The thieves, reluctant to leave the haunt to which they were so long accustomed, stoutly resisted, and have not been finally expelled without the shedding of blood.

Yesterday morning Patrolman DANIEL W. DYCKMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, was upon the special duty named, and found JIM CASEY and PAT DUFFEY, two notorious characters, in Houston-street, near Broadway, slightly intoxicated, and in obedience to his instructions ordered them to leave. CASEY returned a defiant answer and ascended the steps of No. 15 West Houston-street. DYCKMAN followed with the intention of arresting him. At this moment DUFFEY sneaked up behind the officer, having in his hand an ordinary pocket-knife, which he plunged with savage determination into the neck of DYCKMAN, immediately under the right ear, and again in the right shoulder. Officer TYLER, of the Broadway squad, seeing the attack, ran up, when DUFFEY turned upon him and cut him in the arm, causing a severe flesh-wound, but he was able to seize DUFFEY with his left hand and thus secured the outlaw. Capt. MILLS, of the Broadway squad, also witnessing the affray from a distance, ran up with all possible speed and was in time to seize CASEY just as he was about to escape. The scene of violence were taken to Police Head-quarters, where they were locked up and to which place DYCKMAN was also conveyed by Capt. MCDERMOTT, and his wounds dressed by Dr. MORRIS, the City Sanitary Inspector, who found that the knife had just missed the carotid artery and severed the recurrent nerve. Beyond causing a temporary loss of voice and prostration from profuse bleeding, the wound is not serious. The wounded man was able to proceed in a coach before Justice HOGAN, and make a complaint against the prisoner, who had been taken before that Magistrate, and DUFFEY was committed for felonious assault, in default of $2,000 bail in each case. CASEY was also committed on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. The accused, DUFFEY, is a well-known Democratic politician, and at the late election was elected an Inspector of Elections in the Eighth Ward.

### The German Brewers' Congress.

The German lager-beer brewers of this country will hold their tenth annual Convention, or "Congress," as they call it, at Davenport, Iowa, from the 7th to the 10th inst. By the officers of the general Brewers' Association of this country, all of this City, viz., Messrs. HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., President, RICHARD KATZENMAYER, Secretary, FREDERICK SCHAEFER, Treasurer, a circular, dated New-York, April 10, 1870, has been sent to the several local or district associations of the German brewers of the different parts of the country, inviting them to send their delegates to the Convention. As stated in the programme, contained in the circular, the following will be the main subjects of discussion at the Convention:

1. Report about the present state of internal revenue legislation, with regard to the brewers' business.

2. "Dangers to the business by the influences of temperance fanatics and political swindlers."

3. Adoption of the Constitution of the General Brewers' Association of the United States.

4. Plan for the establishment of a brewers' school, in which theoretical and practical instruction in lager-beer brewing is to be given.

5. New special motions.

The District Brewers' Association of this City and neighborhood, Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., President, and Mr. RICHARD KATZENMAYER, Secretary, numbers about seventy members, representing firms of this City, Williamsburg, Morrisania and Staten Island. As delegates of this Association to the Convention at Davenport, have been appointed Messrs. JOHN KREBS, SCHMID, (of the firm of BERNHEIMER & SCHMID,) MICHAEL KUNTZ, of this City, and GEORGE BECHTEL, of Staten Island. A report made at the last year's Convention showed that the capital invested in lager-beer brewing in this country amounted then to about $105,000,000.

### Police Matters—Important Removals and Appointments.

It has been generally understood that, prior to the passage of the present charter in the Legislature, an understanding was arrived at as to an equitable division of the patronage of the Police Department between the Democrats and Republicans, which was first observed in the appointment of the old Commissioners, there being two from each party. It was also understood that the Board of Police Surgeons was to be reconstructed, and this part of the programme was partially carried out yesterday by the following removals: Surgeons Everett H. Kimbark, Alexander B. Mott, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Robert P. Gibson and William Sutton. Dr. Kierstead having been previously removed, there were six vacancies, and these were filled by the following appointments: S. A. Rabourg, John Saville, Alfred N. Beach, Daniel D. W. Harrington, Christopher Prince and Samuel H. Orton. These physicians are all Democrats, named by Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN, who, being entitled to two more members of the Board of Surgeons to make up their half, named FREDERICK DEN N. OTIS and PATRICK MCDONNELL, of the old Board, who were also appointed. Commissioners MANIERRE and SMITH have as yet taken no action as to the reconstruction of their half of the Board, so that eight of the old surgeons still claim a precarious hold upon official life.

The Board of Police also appointed the following Acting Sergeants to be Sergeants: RICHARD WALSH, Twenty-fourth Precinct, and CHARLES SNYDER, Twenty-eighth Precinct.

### Italian Sailors Arrested for Mutiny.

Four seamen named RADOVICH ARSENIO, LOFLICH MATTEO, MARCOVICH MICHELE and RADOVICH DEMETRIO were arrested yesterday, at the instance of the Italian Consul in this City, on a charge of having mutined on board of the Italian bark *Eugenio*. They were found in Hamilton-street, but offered considerable resistance before they were taken. They were committed to prison by Commissioner OSBORN to await a demand from the Consul for their surrender to his Government.

### A Forger Arrested.

SAMUEL CLARK, aged thirty, who describes himself as a provision dealer doing business in this City, was committed yesterday afternoon by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on the complaint of HENRY N. BENNETT, of No. 56 Wall-street, who testified that on May 20 CLARK went into the office of the Royal Insurance Company and tendered in payment of a premium a check for $35, purporting to be drawn on the Shoe and Leather National Bank by D. MILLIMAN & SON in favor of the Company. Believing the check to be genuine, it was accepted, and a receipt given for the amount. SAMUEL MILLIMAK, of No. 159 West-street, having proved the check to be a forgery, CLARK admitted that he wrote it, and was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

### Highway Robbery in Broadway.

THOMAS GORDON was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with robbing EDWIN L. CHAPIN, of No. 111 West Forty-fourth-street, of a pocket-book containing certificates for shares in the Flint River Mining Company worth $1. It appeared that while passing through Broadway on Wednesday afternoon, the prisoner suddenly seized him and snatched a pocket-book from his hand containing the certificates stated. He was remanded for further examination.

### Opening of the Hudson County, New-Jersey, Hospital.

The formal opening of the Hudson County Hospital, on Magnolia-avenue, Jersey City, took place yesterday afternoon. The institution stands on a beautiful eminence in the late Hudson City, and in the midst of the most inviting surroundings. The grounds attached comprise thirty-two lots, most artistically apportioned into gravel-walks and flower-beds. The building was formerly known as the old Tonnelle Mansion, and is built about forty years. It is fifty feet square, substantially built of stone, and from the alterations and improvements recently made, seems happily adapted to its new purposes. As early as 1861 the project was initiated, but with the advent of the war the maturing of the movement was allowed to lie in abeyance till 1868, when, through the influence of Dr. QUINBY and others, the undertaking was revived by the purchase of the mansion and grounds for $65,000. About $5,000 have since been expended in improvements, so that for general adaptability, beauty of situation and elegance of fixings, both interiorly and exteriorly, it will compare favorably with any of its kind. The management is vested in a board of twenty regents, of whom Dr. CORNEILSON is President, and Rev. LOUIS R. DUNNE, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The charter of the institution authorises the admission of indigent invalids under certain circumstances, as well as those who can pay. The admission of paupers, however, is discretionary with the Board of Regents, and at present no provision has been made for their reception. From fifty to seventy-five paying patients can now be admitted. The charges for board, as well as medical and all other attendance, vary, according to the patient's choice of location in the Hospital, from $7 to $20 a week. A medical corps of four physicians and four surgeons has been secured, and all officers will discharge their duties gratuitously, except the Superintendent, H. N. LINDSEY, who will receive a yearly stipend of $1,500. At the public opening, yesterday, upward of 300 prominent citizens were present. The exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. B. C. TAYLOR, D. D., the opening address by the President, J. M. CORNEILSON, M. D., and the reading of the business report by Rev. W. V. V. MABIN, D. D. Mr. J. W. SCUDDER then delivered an address, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. SAMUEL B. DODD.

## CRICKET.

### St. George vs. Philadelphia.

The match between these clubs which was commenced on Wednesday, at Hudson City, terminated yesterday in a victory for the St. George eleven, by a score of 247 to 216. The result of the first day's play was in favor of the Philadelphians, they scoring 155 on their first innings to the St. George's 109. Yesterday at 11 A. M. St. George went to the bat on their second innings, and by some very fine play ran up a score of 138, of which B. B. COOPER contributed 44 in All England Eleven style; NORLEY scored 37 handsomely, and GIBBES batted in his old style for 26. On the other side the two "big guns" of the Philadelphia party, Messrs. PEARSON and CLAY, were disposed of for a small total. PEARSON being handsomely run out by Mr. COOPER for 0, and CLAY bowled for 6. BARCLAY made a fine stand for 22, and NEWBOLD hit in lively style for 12; but the others failed to score double figures. Both sides were minus the services of one player, West not being on hand for Philadelphia, nor HATFIELD for St. George. The bowling of St. George yesterday was excellent, and the fielding very good. The Philadelphians, also, did both creditably. We give the score of the last day's play below:

| ST. GEORGE. | | PHILADELPHIA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banon, c. Barclay, b. Magee | 4 | Pearson, run out | 0 |
| Norley, c. and b. Magee | 37 | Barclay, b. Norley | 22 |
| Carpenter, b. Bradshaw | 1 | Clay, b. Carpenter | 6 |
| Cooper, b. Magee | 10 | J. Hopkinson, c. Carter, b. Norley | 0 |
| Brown, b. Bradshaw | 3 | Magee, c. Hance, b. Norley | 1 |
| Gibbes, c. Barclay, b. Magee | 26 | F. Hopkinson, l. b. w., b. Carpenter | 7 |
| Herman, not out | 7 | McElroy, b. Norley | 3 |
| Cater, b. Magee | 3 | Stewardson, c. Norley, b. Carpenter | 7 |
| Fortun, c. F. Hopkinson, b. Magee | 3 | Newbold, l. b. w., b. Norley | 12 |
| Gisborne, c. Pearson, b. Magee | 0 | Bradshaw, not out | 0 |
| Hatfield, absent | 0 | West, absent | 0 |
| Wides | 10 | Byes 2, wide 1 | 3 |
| Total | 138 | Total | 61 |
| Grand total | 247 | Grand total | 216 |

Today the grand match between the Germantown and Young America Clubs will be commenced, at 2 P. M., on the Young Americas' grounds at Philadelphia. An immense degree of excitement in cricketing circles exists in relation to this contest, owing to the signal defeat of the Young Americas in the first game.

### Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, June 2, 1870:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One Station-house and prison, No. 9 Oak-street, 46.8 by 26.10, four-story brick; Commissioners City Police Department, owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by 55, basement and three stories; H. P. FAIRCHILD, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, Nos. 25, 27 and 29 West Fiftieth-street, 20 by 56, basement and four stories; JAMES BLACKHURST, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 115 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 12.6 by 50, three stories; JAMES WEBB, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 325 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 15 by 45, four stories; C. STEFFOLD, owner.

One first-class tenement, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 135 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 51, four stories; OSCAR WESTON, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Seven stores and tenements, north side of Twenty-sixth-street, 73 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; THOS. MCLELLAND, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 110 feet east of Third-avenue, 20 by 48, four stories; F. A. THURSTON, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 172 and 174 Clinton-street, 25 by 70, five stories; ANTHONY REICHHARDT, owner.

Two stores and tenements, east side of Eleventh-avenue, 20.6 feet north of Fortieth-street, 25.6 by 46, four stories; C. O. TIETGEN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 345 and 347 West Fifty-second-street, 20 by 52, four stories; H. BAHRENBURG and WM. MORGAN, owners.

One store and tenement, north-east corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets, 29 by 19, four stories; JOHN M. OTTEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 121 West Twenty-fourth-street, 25 by 105, five stories; J. W. DIMICK, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 229 Mott-street, 25 by 50, five stories; Mr. BEGGS, owner.

One tenement-house, north-east corner of Beach and Collister streets, 46.8 by 26.10, basement and five stories; JOHN LEISCHER, owner.

One tenement-house, east side of Orchard-street, 105 feet north of Hester-street, 25 by 60, five stories; GEORGE HERDTFELDER, owner.

One brewery, south side of Thirty-third-street, 225 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 100 by 60, five stories; HENRY HOWARD, owner.

One malt-house, south side of Thirty-third-street, 225 feet West of Tenth-avenue, 100 by 60, seven stories; HENRY HOWARD, owner.

One planing and saw-mill, Nos. 529 and 531 West Fourteenth-street, 100 by 45, one story; M. F. SCHUREMAN, owner.

One stable, north-east corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, 25 by 87, two stories; R. HOE & Co., owners.

One stable, south side of Fiftieth-street, 130 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 45 by 98, four stories; ROBERT ANDERSON, owner.

One stable, north side of Fifty-first-street, 210 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 24 by 16, one story; SAMUEL BERTSCHY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of buildings | 44 |
| Public buildings | 1 |
| Brown-stone fronts | 14 |
| Brick fronts | 29 |
| Station-house and prison | 1 |
| First-class dwellings | 13 |
| Tenement-houses | 4 |
| Stores and tenements | 20 |
| Brewery | 1 |
| Stables | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 |

### Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, June 2, 1870, six buildings have been reported as unsafe at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent. The list is as follows:

Unsafe Generally—No. 208 Fifth-street, JAMES D. PHYFE, owner; No. 45 Robinson-street, (rear,) SAMUEL TAYLOR, owner; No. 6 Clark street, (rear,) Trinity Church, owner.

Unsafe Walls—No. 340 Canal-street, SARAH COLI, owner; No. 83 West Broadway, CHARLES DONZELMANN, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys—No. 111 West Tenth-street, GEO. CHESTERMAN, owner.

### The Swiss Extradition Case.

Commissioner WHITE heard a motion yesterday in the case of FRANCOIS FEREZ, whose extradition is applied for by the Consul of the Swiss Confederation, on a charge of forgery, for the dismissal of the proceedings against the accused, on the ground, as contended by the latter's counsel, MR. COUDERT, that the warrant under which the prisoner was arrested was defective, in not stating that it was issued by a Commissioner having jurisdiction of the offense charged, and also on the ground that the alleged forgery only amounted to a misdemeanor, not a felony, and could not, therefore, be made an extraditable case. Decision was reserved by the Commissioner until today.

## LAW REPORTS.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 2.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

THE PHENIX RUBBER COMPANY—A LARGE AMOUNT INVOLVED.

*Cheever et. al.* vs. *Ackerman et. al.*—This action, which is one of some interest, was before Judge CARDOZO today on a motion for a provisional Receiver. It appears that in July, 1862, the Phenix Rubber Company was formed in Connecticut with a capital of $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares, of which the plaintiff, Cheever, took 1,900, and the defendant, Warren Ackerman, 2,095 shares. They then commenced the manufacture of India Rubber and other goods in that nature, in pursuance of a license of the Union India Rubber Company—the manufactory of the latter being at Naugatuck, Conn. The division of profits as agreed upon was in the proportion of 180 to the Union to 100 to the Phenix Company. Warren Ackerman & Co. were the sole agents for selling the goods, and were to have as their commissions seven and one-half per cent. This arrangement was made in the early days of the late rebellion, and goods were sold by Ackerman & Co. to the United States Government to the extent of about $4,000,000—the profits to the Company being about $800,000, after deducting Ackerman's commissions. On the basis stated, the defendants admit that about $770,000 are apparently due to Mr. Cheever. The latter, however, claims that he is entitled to a portion of the commissions.

The defendants say that quite recently, in looking over the books of the Company, they have discovered mistakes which damage the Union Company to the amount of nearly $295,000, and that this sum ought to be deducted from the profits of the Phenix Company. Last September an action was commenced by the plaintiff in a Connecticut Court, for the purpose of obtaining a decree winding up the affairs of the Phenix Company, and a Receiver was appointed. Hance this' receiver, as well as the Company, have been made parties to this action.

About the time the argument on the motter was to be commenced today, a telegram was received to the effect that the order of the Connecticut Court appointing a receiver had been vacated. The argument was thereupon postponed until the 10th inst.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Stoughton & Curtis; for defendants, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts and Mr. T. C. T. Buckley.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 2.

*Before Judges Van Brunt and a Jury.*

THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE—A DEED ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY A DRUNKARD SET ASIDE.

*John O'Gorman* vs. *Henry Kamak.*—This action, which has been on trial during the past two weeks, and already noticed in the TIMES, was today brought to a close by a verdict for plaintiff. The plaintiff was the owner in fee of the house and lot No. 243 Madison-street, in this City, and charges that in the year 1867 the defendant, then his tenant, conceived a design to get from him a fraudulent deed of the premises, and in pursuance of this design defendant induced a man named White, with whom plaintiff boarded, to supply him (plaintiff) with liquor of the worst character, in order to superinduce delirium tremens, and, if necessary, death; that White did so supply plaintiff with liquor, the result being, that on the 13th of November, 1867, the defendant obtained what purported to be a deed of the property from plaintiff for the nominal consideration of $10,000. This action was now brought to set aside this alleged conveyance. Plaintiff testified on his part that he had no recollection of executing any deed, that the signature to the alleged deed was not his, and that, so far as he knew, he never received any consideration from the defendant. Witnesses were also produced on the part of plaintiff showing that about that time Kamak had given instructions to White to supply liquor to O'Gorman, and if O'Gorman drank it would be no loss to him, (White;) that O'Gorman had at the time indulged very freely, and was guilty of many eccentric acts, showing him not to be in a perfectly sound state of mind.

On the part of defendant it was proved that on the day when the alleged deed was executed O'Gorman and Kamak came by appointment to the office of Philip Levy, as attorney in Tryon-row, (who previously had made a search of the title by direction of Kamak,) and there had executed the deed. Several witnesses testified to O'Gorman's having signed the deed there, and the notary testified to having taken his acknowledgment of it. Philip Levy, the attorney, and the defendant, Kamak, alone testified to the payment of $5,500 in currency as the balance of the purchase money, there being a mortgage of $4,500 already on the property. It was further proved that on the 30th of July, 1868, Kamak and wife executed a deed for one-half of the property to one Roth, and that in January, 1869, both Kamak and Roth, with their wives, executed a deed for the entire property to Philip Isaacs; that after such sale to Philip Isaacs, O'Gorman went before a notary public named Solomon, and reacknowledged the deed originally held by Kamak. On the question of supplying liquor to O'Gorman by direction of Kamak, the testimony was in direct conflict. On the question of a reacknowledgment, the testimony was also conflicting, O'Gorman testifying that no deed was produced at the time of his alleged reacknowledgment, and was proved also that the day before the execution of the alleged deed, O'Gorman made application to be admitted to the City Hospital, but was excluded because Kamak refused to advance the funds to pay his board for a month. This illness, the defendant claimed, was bilious remittent, or delirium tremens. The cause was summed up on the part of defendant by Mr. Beach, and by Mr. Bryan for plaintiff. Judge VAN BRUNT then charged the jury, submitting to them eleven propositions of fact, with instructions that if they found the first and ninth in the negative, they would govern all the others. These propositions were: First, whether the plaintiff executed and acknowledged the deed to Kamak; and second, whether he reacknowledged that deed on the subsequent sale to Isaacs? Both of these propositions were found by the jury in the negative, thus making it unnecessary for them to pass upon the soundness or unsoundness of the plaintiff's mind at the time of the alleged conveyance, and declaring the invalidity of the title of defendant and all parties claiming under him. The Court reserved its formal judgment.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 2.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Joseph C. Heywood vs. Paul Lestrade; proceedings dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 2.

*By Judge McCunn.*

Bernheimer vs. Harlan; motion granted with $10 costs.

Townsend vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; motion for reference granted.

Rose vs.

anthracite, 14,652 tons of semi-anthracite, and 48,534 tons of bituminous. On the line of the Reading Railroad and for city trade prices are maintained. Shipments from Port Richmond are confined to Treverton and Lykens' Valley coals almost exclusively. Chestnut red ash is selling at $4 30, and all the other sizes at $4 60—an advance of 10 cents per ton all round. Shenandoah is quoted the same as last week. Freight charges are sustained, though very little is doing. Two dollars are the current rates to Boston and like distances North. $1 10 to Washington, and $1@$1 05 from Baltimore. In the present situation and future prospects of the trade, it is scarcely possible that coal prices can be maintained."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IN CONNECTION WITH OUR DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, we offer for sale, steady investments the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, at 90, and accrued interest from May 1. FISK & HATCH,

Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ CONDICT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 78 BROADWAY, offer for sale

Elizabeth City, N. J., seven per cent. bonds, ten years to run. Interest April and October, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, free of Government tax.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkls | 116 | Leather, bales | 5,616 |
| Cotton, bales | 186 | Pork, bbls | 20 |
| Copper, bbls | 317 | Beef, pkls | 30 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,299 | Lard, tcs | 36 |
| Flour, bbls | 16,026 | Cut-meats, pkls | 134 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 397 | Butter, pkls | 1,009 |
| Wheat, bushels | 217,454 | Cheese, boxes | 2,757 |
| Corn, bushels | 37,994 | Grease, pkls | 220 |
| Oats, bushels | 57,086 | Starch, boxes | 1,500 |
| Rye, bushels | 16,115 | Tobacco, hhds | 78 |
| Peas, bushels | 14,676 | Tobacco, bxs. and cs | 120 |
| Barley, bushels | 10,800 | Oil-lard, bbls | 50 |
| Malt, bushels | 490 | Whisky, bbls | 666 |
| Beans, bushels | 225 | Wool, bales | 81 |
| Hemp, bales | 15 | Spelter, slabs | 381 |

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Louis*, for Bremen—174,375 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Corinna*, for Trieste—76,300 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Forsopt*, for Copenhagen—2,938 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 bxs.

By the bark *Concettina*, for Genoa—120,790 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gauss*, for Bremen—182,436 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Bismarck*, for Bremen—113,914 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—15 bales Furs and Skins, 121 bales Cotton, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 348 seroons Tobacco, 139 cases Tobacco, 181 bundles Whalebone, 94 pks. Humpback Whalebone, 102 casks Oil, 3,551 boxes Cheese, 18,254 bushels Rye, 121 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 28 cases Handles, 235 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Carolina*, for Elsinore—2,252 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *H. F. Eaton*, for Gibraltar—384 bbls. Resin, 104,912 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have met with a moderate sale at $6 50@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, $ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Brazils has been a shade steadier, with a moderate business doing for distributive use. We notice sales of 700 bags Rio, ex *Friedeburg*, 76 bags ex *Donau*, and in Baltimore, 5,180 bags ex *Lapwing*. New quotations are current. The cargo of the *Nicolaus*, (3,201 bags Santos,) which arrived today was previously disposed of. East and West India Coffees are steady but quiet.

COTTON—Spot lots have met with a fair inquiry at steady prices, while for forward delivery there has been a depressed trade. Sales have been reported of 2,330 bales for early delivery, including 1,035 bales for export. 1,255 bales for home consumption, and 30 bales for speculation. Also 3,350 bales for forward delivery, including 1,850 bales basis Low Middling for June, at 21¾c.@21⅞c.; 2,000 bales do., for July, at 21¾c.@21⅝c., and 300 bales do., for October, at 19⅛c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 21¼ |
| Low Middling | 21¼ | 22 | 22¼ | 23 |
| Middling | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 23 | 23¼ |
| Good Middling | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ |

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is 5c. better, with more doing. Sales 11,200 bbls. at $4 80@$4 95 for superfine State and Western, $5 00@$5 30 for Common and Extra State and Western, $5 45@$5 85 for good to choice do.; $5 10@$6 for common to good Extra Ohio; $5 50@$9 for common to choice Extra St. Louis; including 4,500 bbls. Extra State and Western for export, at $5 15@$5 30. Southern Flour is more active and a shade firmer. Sales 700 bbls. at $5 90@$6 65 for common to good, and $6 70@$10 for good to choice Extra. Rye Flour is steady and quiet. Sales 150 bbls. at $4 50@$5 75. Corn-meal is quiet and without decided change in price.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is 1c.@2c. better, with a good export demand; sales 103,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 20 for Chicago Spring; $1 24 for North-west Club; $1 21@$1 22½ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 28@$1 29 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 32½@$1 33 for Winter Red Western, and $1 80 for choice White Genesee. Rye is quiet and steady. Canada bwa directly; sales 15,000 bushels at 95c.@97c. in bond. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. The Corn market is irregular and unsettled, opening heavy and lower, and closing active and firmer; sales 57,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 for new mixed Western, closing at $1 05@$1 07 bid; $1 11@$1 11½ for Southern and Western Yellow; $1 06@$1 10 for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 09@$1 12 for White Western. Oats opened heavy and closed active and firmer; sales 73,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for Western, and 66c.@69c. for Ohio and State, the latter an extreme.

MOLASSES—The business has been light today, but prices remain fairly steady; 18 hhds. Remedio sold at 40c., and 25 bbls. New Orleans at 95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has ruled weak, with a very small inquiry, mainly to meet pressing orders of the trade; merchantable lots in yard were offered at 38c.; sales are 135 bbls. at 38¼c.@39c., on dock, with small lots from store at 40c.@41c. Rosins—The light stock has stimulated prices, while the business very moderate; sales are 600 bbls. at $2 15 for strained, and $2 55 for low No. 1. Tar has been dull with 100 bbls. sold at $1 90; $2 for Washington.

OILS—For Linseed there has been a small demand at 89c.@91, in casks. Crude Whale and Sperm have shown no especial change.

PETROLEUM—There has been very little life in the market. Holders have not shown any disposition to force the market, notwithstanding there has been an absence of any important export inquiry, and speculators have taken only one or two lots. Prices were more or less nominal and unchanged. Crude, in bulk, 15c.; do. in shipping order, 19c.; 3,500 bbls. were sold, delivorable on the Lower Creek, at $4 40. Refined quoted at 27½c. for cargo lots, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Standard White at 27¾c.; July held at 27¾c.; also, for Philadelphia delivery, 3,000 bbls. Refined for June at 27¼c., and 2,000 bbls. on the spot at 27½c.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer and more active; sales 470 bbls. at $30 for Mess, $22@$23 for Prime and $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess. Also, sales of 250 bbls. Mess, seller June, at $30. Beef is quiet and unchanged; sales, 70 bbls. at $11 for Plain Mess, and $16@$18 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams are steady and quiet; sales, 40 bbls. at $28@$35. Pickled Beef is quiet at $6, $27 for Prime Mess, and $30@32 for India Mess. Middles rule dull and nominal. Cut-meats are dull; sales, 250 pks. at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders and 16c.@17c. for Hams. Tight pierce and bagged Hams, 20c.; Lard is steady; sales, 360 tcs. at 15c.@16c. for Steam, and 16c.@16¼c. for Kettle-rendered; also, sales 250 tcs. Prime Steam, for August, at 16c. Butter dull at 10c.@20c. for Western, and 20c.@30c. for State. Cheese dull and heavy at 7c.@15½c.

RICE—The market for Foreign and Dome-tic has been quiet. There is considerable inquiry, but the small stock offering and the high prices asked, checks business. Small lots have changed hands at 8c.@8¾c. for Domestic, and 7c. for Foreign.

SUGARS—The market for Raw remains steady, with a fair business doing for refining purposes. The offerings are moderate, and holders are confident. We quote: Fair to good Refining at 9¼c.@9¾c., and No. 12, box, at 10c.@10½c. The sales are 1,100 hhds. at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Cuba; 9¼c. for Porto Rico, and 11⅝c.@12c. for Demerara. In Refined, the demand continues to be quite active, and for barrels prices are firmer. We quote, as extremes, 11¾c.@14c.

TALLOW—Has been steadily held at 9½c.@9¾c. for prime.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand. Sales 350 bbls. Western, free, at $1 08@$1 08¾.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. To Liverpool, 30,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d., per steamer, 250 bales Cotton at ¾d., and 30,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. To London, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. A bark with 3,000 qrs. Wheat to Cork, per orders, at 6s. ₱ quarter.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 2, 1870.

A sudden and unusual depression was prevalent all through the Live Stock Market of this City and in immediate neighborhood this forenoon. Grades of Stock were good in general, but there was one drove of Texan Cattle wonderful to behold. So lean a drove of kine since the days of the Pharaoh never could have come on sale. Prices did not share the depression. The few sales effected were made at 16c.@16¾c. @17c. ₱ lb., for Horned Cattle. Milch Cows run scarce and grades are a little in advance of last week's quality. Prices also have run up. Native Cows sell at $55, $95, $120 ₱ head, and Veals sell at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., and Sheep at 6c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Buttermilk Calves ran down to 6c. ₱ lb, and Grassers sold at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and today—407 head of Horned Cattle, 2 Veals, arrived in 23 cars.

SALES TODAY.

BURCHARD & MERRIT had on sale 62 Texans, common; lot remained unsold, weight 5¾ cwt. S. SCHUSLER sold 50 Illinois Steers, good lot, from 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.; weight from 6¾@8 cwt. S. HEALY sold 32 Illinois Steers at 16¼c. ₱ lb.; weight 7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Monthly report of number of animals sold in said market for month of May, 1870: 18,881 Sheep, 2,962 Calves, 40 Milch Cows. J. KIRBY sold 21 Calves, weight 3,235 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 21 Calves, weight 3,345 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 8 Butter-milk Calves at 6c. ₱ lb. MCGRAW & REID sold 1 Heifer, live weight 336 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 505 lbs., at 14c. ₱ lb.; 22 Lambs, weight 1,050 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DORMER sold 90 Hogs, weight 200 lbs. ₱ head, at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Market firm but slow.

Erie Railroad receipts for week ending May 28, 1870: 202 car-loads of Cattle, 60 car-loads of Hogs, 7 car-loads of Sheep, 17 car-loads of Horses, 6 car-loads of Calves, 1 car-load of Poultry; total car-loads of stock for the week, 293.

## OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK

IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of May, 1870, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 17th day of May, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

TENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and twelve | 8,012 |
| Of which Edward Nicholls received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which William R. Oberman received three thousand one hundred and two | 3,102 |
| Of which Frederick Cappella received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which John Geisman received eight hundred and ninety-four | 894 |
| And of which there were scattering fourteen | 14 |
| | 8,012 |

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and eleven | 8,011 |
| Of which Michael Englert received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which John Harrison received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which William Unvesagt received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which John McDonald received eight hundred and ninety-seven | 897 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,011 |

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and nine | 8,009 |
| Of which John B. Parks received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Daniel Gruber received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which Henry Waring received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which William Wafelman received eight hundred and ninety-five | 895 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,009 |

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and five | 8,005 |
| Of which Julius Frankel received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which William C. Gover received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which George W. Stevens received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which Christian Hollywood received eight hundred and ninety | 890 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,005 |

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and nine | 8,009 |
| Of which George C. Fisher received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which August Braum received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which Samuel Cool received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which George Lurcott received eight hundred and ninety-five | 895 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,009 |

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and nine | 8,009 |
| Of which George T. Patterson received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Gustav Lewick received three thousand one hundred and two | 3,102 |
| Of which John Stinson received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which Rudolph Beck received eight hundred and ninety-six | 896 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,009 |

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and one | 8,001 |
| Of which Edwin Anderson received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Samuel Stern received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Joseph McCabe received eight hundred and ninety-seven | 897 |
| Of which Thomas O. Carter received eight hundred and eighty-seven | 887 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,001 |

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and eight | 8,008 |
| Of which Henry Harrington received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which George W. Hyatt received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which William P. Allen received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which Edward Grace received eight hundred and ninety-four | 894 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 8,008 |

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-one | 7,991 |
| Of which Alonzo Truesdell received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which John F. Gerdes received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which Matthew Davis received eight hundred and ninety-seven | 897 |
| Of which Thomas Clancy received eight hundred and seventy-eight | 878 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 7,991 |

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three | 7,963 |
| Of which John Hogan received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which John G. Otto received three thousand one hundred and three | 3,103 |
| Of which Charles W. Verry received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which William J. McAllister received eight hundred and forty-nine | 849 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 7,963 |

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was eight thousand and eighty-two | 7,992 |
| Of which Cornelius Gilien received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Edward J. Knight received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which Michael Neville received eight hundred and ninety-seven | 897 |
| Of which William W. Shaw received eight hundred and seventy-eight | 878 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 7,992 |

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two | 7,962 |
| Of which William Raab received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |
| Of which William Shaw received three thousand one hundred and four | 3,104 |

## OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of which Henry C. Atwood received eight hundred and ninety-eight | 898 |
| Of which Fritz Morris received eight hundred and forty-seven | 847 |
| And of which there were scattering nine | 9 |
| | 7,962 |

ELEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-four | 12,074 |
| Of which Joseph Nelson received five thousand and fifty-six | 5,056 |
| Of which Jacob Roderman received five thousand and fifty-two | 5,052 |
| Of which John Meier received nine hundred and eighty-six | 986 |
| Of which Michael Cavanagh received nine hundred and seventy-seven | 977 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,074 |

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and ninety-one | 12,091 |
| Of which James Curran received five thousand and fifty-five | 5,055 |
| Of which Samuel S. Acker received five thousand and fifty-one | 5,051 |
| Of which John M. Jackson received nine hundred and ninety-five | 995 |
| Of which Reinhardt Biehl received nine hundred and eighty-six | 986 |
| And of which there were blank four | 4 |
| | 12,091 |

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and forty-three | 12,043 |
| Of which Peter McKnight received five thousand and forty-seven | 5,047 |
| Of which Hiram B. Ferguson received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which August Berbert received nine hundred and eighty-six | 986 |
| Of which John N. Lanthier received nine hundred and sixty-two | 962 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,043 |

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and sixty-nine | 12,069 |
| Of which Martin Nachtmann received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which Myer Myer received five thousand and forty-three | 5,043 |
| Of which Theodore A. Burr received nine hundred and ninety-two | 992 |
| Of which Joseph Unger received nine hundred and eighty-six | 986 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,069 |

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was eight thousand and ninety-four | 12,094 |
| Of which Henry L. Wright received five thousand and fifty-two | 5,052 |
| Of which John Donohue received five thousand and fifty | 5,050 |
| Of which William L. Wemmell received nine hundred and ninety-five | 995 |
| Of which Fr. Deisberg received nine hundred and ninety-four | 994 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,094 |

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-one | 12,081 |
| Of which James Wright received five thousand and fifty | 5,050 |
| Of which James Morrison received five thousand and forty-eight | 5,048 |
| Of which Dey Faulke received nine hundred and ninety-one | 991 |
| Of which Charles Wellman received nine hundred and eighty-eight | 988 |
| And of which there were blank four | 4 |
| | 12,081 |

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward was eight thousand and seventy-two | 12,072 |
| Of which Henry Maurer received five thousand and forty-eight | 5,048 |
| Of which Aaron Aaron received four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven | 4,927 |
| Of which Adam Glady received one thousand and ninety-six | 1,096 |
| Of which Stephen W. Wright received nine hundred and ninety-seven | 997 |
| And of which there were blank four | 4 |
| | 12,072 |

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-nine | 12,089 |
| Of which James Donohue received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which Philip Steffan received five thousand and fifty-one | 5,051 |
| Of which John D. Beck received nine hundred and ninety-two | 992 |
| Of which Isaac Cohn received nine hundred and ninety-one | 991 |
| And of which there were blank two | 2 |
| | 12,089 |

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and sixty-seven | 12,067 |
| Of which Martin Mager received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which Alois Ludwig received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which James Patterson, Jr., received nine hundred and ninety | 990 |
| Of which Moses Warner received nine hundred and eighty-four | 984 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,067 |

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy | 12,070 |
| Of which Dennis Garrison received five thousand and fifty-five | 5,055 |
| Of which Charles L. D. Spalthoff received five thousand and forty-six | 5,046 |
| Of which Joseph Archbold received nine hundred and eighty-seven | 987 |
| Of which Joseph W. Herrman received nine hundred and seventy-nine | 979 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,070 |

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was seven thousand and eighty-four | 7,084 |
| Of which Peter Gallagher received three thousand and forty-two | 3,042 |
| Of which Thomas Gallagher received three thousand and forty-two | 3,042 |
| And of which there were blank | 0 |
| | 7,084 |

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward was seven thousand and eighty-one | 7,081 |
| Of which Michael Cassidy received three thousand and forty | 3,040 |
| Of which Thomas Cassidy received three thousand and forty | 3,040 |
| And of which there were blank one | 1 |
| | 7,081 |

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-three | 12,073 |
| Of which Joseph Wangler received five thousand and fifty-six | 5,056 |

## OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of which John McGrath received five thousand and forty-six | 5,046 |
| Of which Henry Cargill received nine hundred and eighty-six | 986 |
| Of which William Hennessy received nine hundred and eighty-two | 982 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,073 |

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-four | 12,084 |
| Of which William Donnelly received five thousand and fifty-one | 5,051 |
| Of which Joseph Bellesheim received five thousand and forty-seven | 5,047 |
| Of which David G. Jennings received nine hundred and ninety-six | 996 |
| Of which Jeremiah Mack received nine hundred and eighty-seven | 987 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,084 |

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-six | 12,076 |
| Of which John Will received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which Charles G. Moser received five thousand and forty-two | 5,042 |
| Of which Thomas T. Sutliff received one thousand and two | 1,002 |
| Of which John Gangloff received nine hundred and eighty-four | 984 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,076 |

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-three | 12,083 |
| Of which Joseph A. Lyons received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which George Will received five thousand and forty-seven | 5,047 |
| Of which William J. Barrett received nine hundred and ninety-two | 992 |
| Of which James L. Keating received nine hundred and eighty-eight | 988 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,083 |

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-two | 12,082 |
| Of which Myer Elsas received five thousand and forty-four | 5,044 |
| Of which John E. White received five thousand and thirty-six | 5,036 |
| Of which William Ullmann received one thousand and three | 1,003 |
| Of which Samuel Cregar received nine hundred and ninety-six | 996 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,082 |

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and eighty-nine | 12,089 |
| Of which Henry Haight received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which Jacob L. Michaels received five thousand and fifty-two | 5,052 |
| Of which Joseph Hauck received nine hundred and ninety-three | 993 |
| Of which Lyman H. Adams received nine hundred and eighty-two | 982 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,083 |

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-seven | 12,077 |
| Of which Paul Dahlinger received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which Hervey C. Calkins received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which George W. Quade received nine hundred and eighty-four | 984 |
| Of which Clement Watts received nine hundred and eighty-four | 984 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,077 |

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-seven | 12,197 |
| Of which David Gideon received five thousand and fifty-three | 5,053 |
| Of which Thomas F. Daly received five thousand and forty-five | 5,045 |
| Of which John Mack received one thousand one hundred and four | 1,104 |
| Of which A. M. Gentzsh received nine hundred and ninety-two | 992 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,197 |

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-one | 12,071 |
| Of which John H. Timmerman received five thousand and forty-four | 5,044 |
| Of which Isaac Hayman received five thousand and forty-three | 5,043 |
| Of which Samuel Rice received nine hundred and ninety-three | 993 |
| Of which William S. Entwistle received nine hundred and eighty-eight | 988 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,071 |

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-eight | 12,078 |
| Of which John Perret received five thousand and fifty-seven | 5,057 |
| Of which Charles Dahlbugen received five thousand and fifty-one | 5,051 |
| Of which Robert Smith received nine hundred and eighty-eight | 988 |
| Of which Francis McShane received nine hundred and seventy-nine | 979 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,078 |

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-eight | 12,078 |
| Of which Simeon Decker received five thousand and fifty-two | 5,052 |
| Of which Joseph Koch received five thousand and forty-eight | 5,048 |
| Of which Hamilton Wade received nine hundred and ninety-four | 994 |
| Of which David Osborn received nine hundred and eighty-one | 981 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,078 |

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was twelve thousand and seventy-seven | 12,077 |
| Of which William Denning received five thousand and fifty | 5,050 |
| Of which Samuel Koch received five thousand and forty-six | 5,046 |
| Of which John Watts received nine hundred and ninety-one | 991 |
| Of which A. L. Carver received nine hundred and eighty-seven | 987 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 12,077 |

TWENTY-FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight | 11,948 |
| Of which Magnus Gross received five thousand and forty-six | 5,046 |
| Of which Thomas Gibbons received four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight | 4,928 |
| Of which William Kay received nine hundred and eighty-eight | 988 |
| Of which Joseph Mansfield received nine hundred and eighty-three | 983 |
| And of which there were blank three | 3 |
| | 11,948 |

TWELFTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Twelfth | |

## OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ward was seven thousand one hundred and fifty-four | 7,154 |
| Of which William L. Wiley received two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine | 2,379 |
| Of which Hiram Bachman received two thousand three hundred and thirty-one | 2,331 |
| Of which Thomas Hagan received one thousand two hundred and seven | 1,207 |
| Of which Richard Williams received one thousand two hundred and five | 1,205 |
| Of which there were blank eleven | 11 |
| And of which there were scattering twenty-one | 21 |
| | 7,154 |

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and seventy-two | 7,172 |
| Of which John M. Hall received two thousand three hundred and eighty-two | 2,382 |
| Of which Joseph Moore received two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight | 2,378 |
| Of which Charles W. Mehrer received one thousand one hundred and ninety-four | 1,194 |
| Of which George W. Frost received one thousand one hundred and ninety-three | 1,193 |
| Of which there were blank fifteen | 15 |
| And of which there were scattering ten | 10 |
| | 7,172 |

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four | 7,174 |
| Of which William H. Johnson received two thousand three hundred and eighty | 2,380 |
| Of which Matthew J. Fogarty received two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight | 2,378 |
| Of which Thomas W. Johnson received one thousand two hundred and ninety-six | 1,196 |
| Of which Robert Postill received one thousand one hundred and ninety-five | 1,195 |
| Of which there were blank fifteen | 15 |
| And of which there were scattering ten | 10 |
| | 7,174 |

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and sixty-six | 7,166 |
| Of which Maurice Daly received two thousand three hundred and eighty-one | 2,381 |
| Of which

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.


### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RENT DAY. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, and Miss Henriques and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nally Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Lecleroq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TOM AND JERRY and DICK THE NEWSBOY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.


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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copies at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.


☞ The letters of several correspondents on the subject of "Country Board," are unavoidably held over until Sunday.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

A division of the French "Left Center" has adopted a resolution to vote against the Ministry whenever its action is not in accordance with their programme. An additional penalty of fine and imprisonment has been imposed on the proprietor of *La Marseillaise* for articles in the last number, although the paper is now suspended. A review of cavalry was held at Longchamps by the Emperor yesterday....The proposed law to emancipate the slaves in the Spanish Colonies meets with opposition from the Liberal journals of Madrid because the children of present slaves remain too long in servitude. The English captives of the brigands have not yet been heard from, although the Spanish Government is making every effort to hunt down the robbers. In reply to a dispatch from DE RODAS as to the treatment of Cuban leaders who offer to lay down their arms on condition of the safety of their lives and property, the Colonial Minister directs him to treat all such persons generously....A Parish dispatch has rumors of Republican demonstrations in both extremities of Italy, and that the force on the Swiss frontier seems to be acting in concert with the Neapolitan insurgents....The Pope declines to delay the deliberations of the Council, on any pretense whatever, and has suggested the opening of the daily sessions an hour earlier....The Court before which the appeal in the Mordaunt divorce case was taken, has decided that the proceedings for a divorce must go no further, Lady MORDAUNT being in no condition to reply, owing to continued insanity.....The alleged Fenian emissaries, WILSON and DAVITT, were examined yesterday in London, and were remanded to jail. The Court-room was crowded by a sympathizing audience, and unusual precautions to keep order were deemed necessary. ....The ship *Omoa*, from a Cuban port, is a total wreck on the Isle of Man.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to encourage the construction of the "International Pacific Railroad," which contemplates the erection of a bridge across the Rio Grande. At the close of the morning hour the Franking bill came up as unfinished business, but a general indisposition to consider the subject was manifest, and it was laid aside. A resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of making the mission to Japan a first-class one was adopted. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made a statement showing the cost of the civil and military service on the frontier. Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, urged severe measures as necessary to teach the Indians they were not sovereign over the territory they occupied. An Executive Session put an end to further debate until after the recess, when the consideration of the bill was resumed. The amendments of the Committee were all adopted. An amendment to prohibit the deduction of the amount of claims for Indian depredations from money appropriated to pay annuities, and one providing for the continuance of the Indian Commission as long as the appropriation for their expenses lasts, were agreed to, and at 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged mainly with the income tax clause of the Tax bill. The debate was long, and somewhat exciting. Several important amendments were offered, and an agreement made that the vote should be taken today. The most important of the amendments are: By Mr. JUDD, to confine the tax to invested capital, and exclude profits and incomes; and by Mr. MORGAN, to fix a tax of five per cent. on incomes derived from bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities between $1,000 and $10,000, seven per cent. between $10,000 and $20,000, and eight over $30,000. During the morning hour a bill regulating the compensation in cases of contested elections was discussed. It provides that mileage and compensation shall be paid only to the person to whom the seat is finally accorded, and that the person against whom decision is made shall receive only the amount actually and necessarily expended in prosecuting or defending his case. A petition from New-York brewers was presented for the repeal of the law classifying brewers of malt liquors as dealers in spirituous liquors. The House adjourned at 4:10.

### GENERAL.

A Toronto dispatch says an extensive fire is raging in the Metapedia District of New-Brunswick, and that miles of telegraph poles have been burned.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Rewah, in the Bengal Presidency of India.

The Fenian Gen. STARR, of Kentucky, in prison at Buffalo, and Col. WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Buffalo, in prison at Canandaigua, were bailed in Buffalo, yesterday, in the sum of $10,000 each.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, by sixteen majority, passed a bill granting aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, which provides for giving up the Berdell bonds, held by the State as collateral, to be used, with an equal amount to be supplied by the other bondholders, for the completion of the road to Fishkill, the State and bondholders receiving second mortgage bond instead. The bill also provides for reorganizing the Company.

Advices from Cape Town, South Africa, contain the announcement of the death of the African Chief, MOSHESH, a wise and brave ruler of the Basutos, one of the most important of the South African nations.

A stand of colors was presented to the Canadian volunteers, at Huntingdon, by Prince ARTHUR. Complimentary speeches were made by the Prince and Gen. LINDSAY.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, yesterday, reports were submitted which stated that the United States Government had proposed to endow several Professorships in the Highland Presbyterian University if that institution would undertake to educate Indians to teach and act as missionaries among the Indian tribes. The offer was accepted. A majority report from the Committee on the Theological Seminary at Chicago, censuring three of the Board of Directors of that institution and directing them to resign, was adopted. The next General Assembly will meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago.

The reports of persecutions of the Jews in Roumania having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State, the appointment of an Israelite as United States Consul at Bucharest has been resolved upon.

The members of the Brule-Sioux Indian delegation in Washington, at the head of which is SPOTTED TAIL, were admitted to an interview with the President, yesterday, in which friendly expressions were uttered on both sides. The Indians said they were poor and needed stock, cattle, &c. The President said the Government is anxious that SPOTTED TAIL, whose influence with his people is acknowledged, should use it to bring about a lasting peace between the Indians and the white people. RED CLOUD is still resting after the fatigue of his journey.

The health of the Canadian Premier was reported to be better yesterday morning.

Forty cases of relapsing fever were removed this week from Bedford-street, Philadelphia, to a hospital. The shanties in that neighborhood have been torn down by order of the Board of Health.

An Auburn dispatch says there is no truth whatever in the dispatch concerning the ill health of Gov. SEWARD. He is now in as good health as he has been for months past, and has not suffered recently from any cause whatever.

EDWARD P. WESTON accomplished his feat of walking fifty miles inside of ten and a quarter hours at the Empire Rink yesterday. He then walked half a mile backward, and was enthusiastically cheered at the close of the performance.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club came off yesterday. The sailing was good, though but a slight breeze was blowing. The schooner *Tidal Wave* came in first; of the first-class sloops the *Gracie*; second class, *Orion*; third class, *Anna*, and fourth, *Virid*.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday. Both Boards will probably meet on Saturday next, and adjourn *sine die*.

Among the lottery-dealers arrested yesterday, on a charge of doing business without a license, were Alderman CHARLES MCBRIEN, No. 1½ Thompson-street; WILLIAM PARSONS, No. 23 Grand street; DAVID LINDO, No. 30 Wooster-street; JOHN MCINTIRE, No. 316 Canal-street, and RICHARD MARSHALL, No. 25 Laurens-street. The accused was held to bail before Commissioner SHIELDS.

The Republican General Committee, last evening passed resolutions complimenting the successful administration of President GRANT, and indorsing Mr. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port of New-York.

Yesterday afternoon, on a requisition from Gov. RANDOLPH, the notorious TOMMY HEDDEN, of 373 Water-street, New-York, was taken to Jersey City, to answer a charge of stealing $3,000 worth of furniture from the residence of THOMAS MARTIN, in Hudson City, some weeks since.

### The Public and the Collectorship.

There are many who will read the above line with astonishment, and ask what can the public possibly have to do with the Collectorship? They never before heard of the two things being connected together. They *have* heard of the "claims" of this clique or the other to the office, but the truth will come upon them as a new revelation that too much care cannot be exercised in making such an appointment, for the sake of the general community, as well as for the credit of the Republican Party. It would be very easy to weaken the party by making a bad appointment—it would be equally easy to inflict great damage upon the public interests.

When we stated that a surreptitious movement was on foot to induce the President to make an ill-advised appointment, several of our contemporaries assured the public that there was no foundation for the rumor. They have learned better since. It is now to be hoped that they will co-operate with us in the endeavor to secure the appointment of the very best man to the office, without reference to noisy cliques, who think they can silence all opposition to their schemes by mere force of bluster and slander. There is, we repeat, such a thing as the public interest to be studied, although that fact has not yet dawned upon the small fry of political intriguers. We have thus far stood almost alone in suggesting that the new Collector ought to be a man who will unquestionably strengthen the party, while at the same time he will be strictly faithful to the public. This is not what interested cliques ask or expect; it does not suit them in any way. But is the President likely to consider the welfare of these cliques, or the welfare of the public? We have always had full confidence that his sympathies would be with the public.

There are very great commercial interests affected by such an appointment as this; but the people who look upon the Customhouse as a rich reservoir of spoils disregard all such considerations. For talking of the "public" instead of supporting a selfish faction, we have exposed ourselves to the anger of everybody who expected to "make something" by the appointment of the candidate whose name has been prominently mentioned. Accusations are launched at us from sources which never make accusations except when they are unfounded. All this we regard as the best compliment that could possibly be paid to a public journal—but let the President inquire from what quarters these attacks proceed, and then judge what sort of opinion the public would have entertained of the appointment once suggested.

We still affirm that the President will neglect a very important opportunity if, whenever he is called upon to appoint a Collector of the Port, he does not choose a man who will study the interests of the public, and do credit to his party—rather than a man who will scatter the patronage of his office among the eager herd who have pushed him into power. The course we have advised will promote the efficiency and harmony of the Republican Party; while the factions which are now pretending to represent that party will be scattered to the winds.

### How it Strikes a Savage.

As a people, we have been greatly described. Travelers have descended upon us from every point of the compass, and, notebook in hand, have compiled for the information of a wondering world marvelous sketches of the great nation of the West. At last, however, we have found the long-sought-for impartial observer—the critic born of our own, soil who is yet as destitute of native prepossessions as of foreign prejudices. The noble red man is at Washington in all his uncultured and polysyllabic majesty, and in numbers sufficient to hold a council in the Capitol.

When it was lately reported that SPOTTED TAIL feared his veracity would suffer from a recital of the marvels he had seen, we made sundry ineffectual guesses as to what special novelty could have so powerfully impressed the great chief. Now we have found a key to the mystery. The less reticent RED CLOUD has not waited for a return to his people to give his impressions of our civilization. From the safe altitude of his hotel balcony he has looked upon things as they are, but instead of being awed by the sight of the latest products of centuries of refinement and invention, his savage mind is absolutely moved to mirth at the contemplation of the triumphs of modern fashion as displayed in ladies' bonnets, dresses, and waterfalls. What he would think of their boots, we can only dimly conjecture; and it would be no less interesting to know whether THUNDER SKIN and her sisters will be moved to a jealous emulation of the inexpressibly graceful stoop which is inseparably associated with paniers and high heels.

For the elucidation of questions so interesting, we would suggest that Gen. PARKER reconsider his resolution to keep the Great Chief out of the reach of the interviewers. Even should some enterprising publisher induce the hero of the Sioux to give his impressions to the world, it is probable that we may then have reached a new cycle of fashionable change, and that the old may appear as ludicrous to us as it now does to RED CLOUD. And besides, it is in the nature of things impossible that the Chief can know as much about his own opinions as an enterprising interviewer could extract from him, even with the disadvantage of conversing through an interpreter. Were this embarrassing prohibition but removed, a flood of light might be thrown upon our institutions. The immense talking power of Congress could scarcely fail to receive its meed of unsophisticated admiration, while a vague astonishment would be elicited regarding the crowds of people who throng the capital with no ostensible occupation, and no perceptible means of living. It is sad to think that we may never know whether RED CLOUD and his companion braves ever felt moved to invest in a pearl-colored beaver, or to carry an umbrella with them as a memento of civilization. What their opinions may be about ice-cream and mixed drinks are as much lost to posterity as their judgment about the tariff, the income tax, or the value of Congress from a purely business point of view. There is still a chance, however, of the imaginative faculty of the interviewer coming into play, and inventing for us a complete synopsis of the opinions of Mrs. WHITE COW-RATTLER and Mrs. THUNDER SKIN on the manners and customs of the pale faces.

### Parasites as Leaders.

New-York Republicans suffer from too much leadership—not from too little. Their want is not so much the raising up of new leaders, as the decapitation of a crowd of small politicians, who have usurped the functions and exercised the authority of leadership without a particle of legitimate right to the position.

The Republican Party in this City would not recognize in the best of men a right or title to lead, in the spirit usually evinced by the Democracy. The kind of leadership which is absolute is possible only in a party governed through the most rigid discipline. It is a despotism, implying abject partisan vassalage on the part of those who follow. Organization atones for lack of principles, and partisan zeal is extolled as a quality which covers a multitude of sins. To Republicans this bondage is not possible. They are influenced by motives of another character, are held together by considerations among which the public interest is supreme, and the management most likely to call forth their energies is a management that commands their respect.

And yet we have men perpetually asserting their pretensions to the control of the Republican Party who have no claim upon its confidence, and no qualifications to which it should defer. From this cause, more than from all else, has sprung the demoralization which has familiarized us with defeat. The very frauds sanctioned by the Democrats have been in good part derived from the weakness, the corruptions, and the unworthiness of those who by sheer impudence have taken the local management of the party into their own hands. We have men who are fitted neither by education nor principle to undertake political guidance, claiming favors in the name of the party, and dispensing them with an insolence that is intolerable. We have paltry intriguers, who, tried by any fair standard of merit, would be unable to influence the action of a ward meeting, asserting a title to consideration at Washington, distributing appointments with a special view to their own interests, and anathematizing every one who refuses to aid their schemes. We have self-appointed "leaders," who are always ready to dicker in the matter of nominations, and always intent upon the spoils, yet who parade themselves as Republican managers, and in the name of the party take possession of the offices.

This is the so-called "leadership" from which the Republican Party suffers. This spurious authority it is which perpetually disgraces New-York Republicanism at Washington, and as constantly outrages and disgusts the intelligence and respectability of the party here. In this fact we have the true explanation of the lukewarmness which characterizes City Republicans on election day, and of the audacity which asserts a virtual ownership of Federal offices and makes merchandise of their patronage and profits. From this great wrong, the President may not be able to deliver us, but he can at least assist in checking it by administering wholesome rebukes to its authors when they seek to influence his action. The smallest men of the party seem now to be at the front in this City. The mites in the cheese begin to think that they are the cheese itself. Is it not time that men whose names are some guarantee of their integrity and ability should oust these pretenders?

### Central Park Mazes.

The new "Ordinances of the Central Park," just promulgated by the Commissioners of Public Parks, commend themselves to general approval. For section 23 alone, prohibiting the discharge of rockets, torpedoes, double-headers and the like, within the Park precincts, the Commissioners are entitled to applause. To know that there is one blest spot within City limits where weary human nature may find refuge from the clamor of too exuberant patriotism—where the maddening "cracker" and the exasperating "chaser," and the mysterious tortures of the "double-header" will be alike unknown—is to divest the Fourth of July of half its terrors. It is gratifying, too, to learn from section 11 that there is one place in this municipality where hack-drivers will not be allowed to "take in" passengers with impunity. Section 13, denying entrance to vehicles carrying merchandise, is also commendable, though it may seem a trifle ungrateful, since it must work a virtual exclusion of some of the worthy law-givers, to whom the new Commission owes its existence.

There are other regulations in the new code, however, whose purport is not equally clear. Section 26, for example, forbidding performances on any musical instrument without special consent is an eminently wise and merciful provision. Here, then, the ubiquitous organ-grinder may not molest us. But is this rule to be construed to apply to infant trumpeters, babies, birds and musquitoes? Will fretful children be put out by the Police, and the musquito required to do his deadly work in silence? Must the thrushes get a permit from Mr. SWEENY to "warble their native wood-notes wild," and will the mocking-bird be ejected for playing on its musical instrument without a license?

Again, by section 30, "no person not in the employ of the Commissioners shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park." Does this forbid smoking? Section 22 provides that "no person shall go himself, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park." This is well enough, though unkind to the swans, but suppose the animal goes of its own motion? In Boston, now, where the dogs are all educated, they simply put up a sign, "Dogs are forbidden to enter the frog-pond," and no Boston dog was ever known to transgress. Besides, what is an animal according to the Commissioners? We are told that "no animal shall travel in the Park, except on the ride, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour." Now, man is an animal, naturalists tell us, and Mr. WESTON is a man, who, we should think, would find it difficult, if not impossible, to restrain himself to such a snail-like pace. Is he, therefore, to be excluded? Section 20 reads, "No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park unless led by a chain or proper dog-string * * * * nor shall any person lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park." The question here arises what is a proper dog-string? Youthful poverty drags its cur with a bit of purloined clothes-line, while a velvet ribbon draws the poodle of prosperous beauty. Or suppose Augustus, while witching the world with noble horsemanship, is suddenly dismounted, must he risk his life by resuming his bad eminence because the Commissioners forbid him to lead any quadruped except dogs?

These are difficulties which keener casuists must solve. But the Commissioners may be assured of public support in any measures they may advisedly take to guard the legacy of well-ordered beauty which their predecessors left them.

### The Prison Association of New-York.

The Prison Association of New-York have just published their twenty-fifth annual report. Originally established in 1844, the objects of this benevolent Society are, mainly, threefold. First, to give humane attention to persons arrested and held for examination or trial; secondly, to encourage and help discharged prisoners in their efforts to reform and earn an honest living; thirdly, to improve prison discipline. The work of the Association is carried on in three corresponding departments, namely, a detention department, a discharged convict department, and a prison discipline department. As the result of a quarter of a century's labor for these ends, we find in the new report statistics constituting the following summary: 93,560 poor and friendless persons have been visited in the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn, "all of whom were counseled or aided, as their several cases seemed to require;" 25,290 complaints have been examined; 6,148 complaints have been withdrawn at the instance of the Society as being of a trivial character, or founded on mistake, prejudice or passion; 7,993 persons were discharged by the Courts, on the recommendation of the Society, who were either "very young, or innocent of the offences charged, or had transgressed under mitigating circumstances, or were manifestly penitent and resolved to sin no more;" 18,307 released prisoners were aided with board, clothing, tools, railroad tickets or money; and 4,139 of the same class have been provided with permanent situations at work. Besides this, assistance has been rendered to thousands of persons connected with the families of prisoners, "the hungry have been fed, the naked clothed, bedding and clothing redeemed from pawnbrokers, and rent paid for those who would else have been turned into the street to starve or steal."

The course pursued by the Prison Association is not, as we need scarcely say, universally approved. It is not, for example, what would be recommended by Mr. CARLYLE. For, as regards the treatment of prisoners, he declares that "a collar round the neck, and a cart-whip flourished over the back; these in a just and steady human hand are what the gods would have appointed them. To guide scoundrels by 'love' is, I take it, a method that will not hold together. Hardly for the flower of men will love alone do; and for the sediment and scoundrelism of men, it has not even a chance to do." There is too little "sweetness and light" here; and yet the remarks contain half truths, so plausible as to cloud and dismay many hopeful and progressive minds. It is a curious fact, and one on which our readers will remember we have commented before, that the Grand Jury of Westchester arraigned the Prison Association, after the insurrection that occurred last Summer at Sing Sing Prison, as being actually the occasion of the mischief. The following expresses their opinion as to the "third cause" of the insurrection, the two first being, respectively, the sweeping changes of officers with every change of political power, and the abolition of certain cruel punishments "greatly dreaded by the convicts:"—"The influence of the Prison Association we believe to be injurious in this respect; that it contributes to a false sympathy on the part of the community, which eventually results in the convicts being regarded as objects of sympathy and pity, rather than offenders against the peace and welfare of the community; and this, on coming to the knowledge of the prisoners, (as it certainly does, more or less,) causes a general discontent."

Happily, such curious arguments against humanitarian progress are unlikely to be seriously entertained, or to serve any purpose other than that of showing how strangely behind the feeling and culture of the age it is possible for men "dressed in a little brief authority" to be. As we said at the time, such men should have lived before JOHN HOWARD was born. We rejoice that, in spite of them, and others like them, the Prison Association gives such indubitable proofs, as are contained in its twenty-fifth report, of succeeding in its noble work. The report should be carefully examined by all good citizens, in order that they may fully realize the benefits that have been conferred upon the community, and understand who are entitled to the credit of it.

### Relief for the Country.

We hear from Washington that there is the prospect of an introduction of a short Tariff bill, with particular reference to the enlargement of the free list. The strength developed in the cause of revenue reform during the debates on the Ways and Means Committee's bill, encourages liberal Republicans to hope that a measure of the nature indicated may yet be passed. The support accorded to Mr. JUDD'S proposition, ill-timed and injudicious as it was, is considered encouraging enough to justify a mature and well-conducted effort, irrespective of Mr. SCHENCK'S Committee.

Tariff reform, in any comprehensive sense, is for this session obviously unattainable; and it would be better to let the tariff remain as it is another year, than that commerce should suffer from the tinkering of Mr. SCHENCK'S measure. Failing to obtain a revision of the whole schedule of duties, the next best thing is the free introduction of raw materials and articles entering into productive industry, on which duties are now imposed. No principle is better established than that which dictates the unchecked admission of whatever contributes to the growth of domestic industry; and none is more flagrantly violated by the law in operation. If it be possible, then, before the adjournment of Congress to push through a bill adding largely to the free list, substantial succor may be afforded to many industries, and the aggregate taxation of the country may be reduced to a point more closely approximating to its expenditures. By this method the gross reduction of taxes will be brought nearer the proper standard than it is likely to be by the Internal Revenue bill now before the House.

The immediate chances of the shortest Tariff bill are not, however, sufficiently certain to excuse remissness in revising the Internal Revenue bill, or to render expedient the retention of revenue from that source to an amount approaching Mr. SCHENCK'S figures. Perhaps the best possible arrangement would be the acceptance of Senator SHERMAN'S forty-three millions of relief, the modification of the income tax from five to three per cent. included, with supplementary relief to the extent of thirty millions more by the enactment of a large free list. And the remarkable revolution in the sentiment of Congress in regard to the tariff,—contrasting the votes of this year with the votes by which the present schedule was made law,—certainly warrants sanguine expectations as to what sagacity and courage may yet accomplish. But the revenue reformers, who would reduce taxation as well as reconstruct it, ought not to miscalculate their strength. The interests to be benefited by reduction are too numerous and important to be jeopardized by a mistake. If, therefore, after a careful survey of the field, nothing like a certainty of carrying a brief tariff bill appears, it is essential that the entire strength of the reform element shall be concentrated upon efforts to increase the relief afforded by the Ways and Means Committee's bill. We do not undervalue the benefits it confers. But they are so much smaller than the benefits rendered practicable by an enormous surplus, that it is the duty of Congress at least to double the amount of reduction contemplated by Mr. SCHENCK. The country needs all the relief that can be had; and the acceptance of thirty-three millions when seventy are available would be inexcusable folly and injustice. It would be a blunder which the majority in Congress cannot afford to make.

It is time that Congress made up its mind to put a stop to the extravagance involved in allowing expenses in election cases. It was stated, yesterday, that in the course of the last twelve years the sum of $3,200,000 had been paid to contestants. The effect of the encouragement thus given is to multiply such cases to an extent never heard of before. The subject was "considered" yesterday—we hope some day to report that a sensible decision was arrived at respecting it.

The whole tenor of the discussion of the income tax shows that on this point, at least, the House has become thoroughly awake to the feeling of the country relative to a reduction in the burden of taxation. There seems little probability that the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means will be entertained. The plan which we have so frequently urged of a reduction in the rate, and an increase in the amount allowed for exemption, ought to be adopted as the best compromise under all the circumstances.

Even the Ohio Democracy have become ashamed of repudiation. There it was that the Pendleton proposition to pay the gold bonds of the Government in depreciated greenbacks obtained nurture and encouragement. It was the influence of Ohio and the West which fastened this doctrine upon the party in its last national campaign, and compelled Mr. SEYMOUR for the time to take his place in the ranks of the repudiators. But the heresy has died out,—its earliest and most steadfast adherents know it no more. The platform of the Ohio Democrats, adopted at their State Convention on Wednesday, is as formidable in length and as fierce in tone as a decree emanating from the Ecumenical Council. It favors taxation of the national securities, but contains not a syllable in regard to the payment of the debt in greenbacks. The conversion is tardy but significant.

The work of re-paving some of the streets in the City seems to be purposely made as great a nuisance as possible. The huge cauldron of tar is sometimes kept before one block for weeks together, and the half-suffocating fumes compel the inhabitants of the street to keep their windows and shutters closed even on the hottest day. The *Sun* has described one such case in which the pitch and tar nuisance has been kept going by three men and a boy for months past, and there is no prospect of relief for the unhappy people in the locality. According to the *Sun*, the job is likely to take three months more to complete. Will no one go to the rescue of the afflicted citizens?

A correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle*, writing from Geneva, tells us that Senator FOLGER'S success in the recent election has given the greatest satisfaction in that district. It is regarded as a sign that the people will always sustain by their votes "an honest, upright and competent candidate for high and responsible office." This compliment to Judge FOLGER is well deserved, and carries with it a moral the application of which must be obvious enough to party managers. If all Republican candidates for high office were of the same stamp as Senator FOLGER, there would not be much danger of feuds arising in the party.

The recent fire at Saguenay caused the destruction of a large amount of property, and plunged many families in destitution. In the midst of these misfortunes an incident occurred which it is most pleasant to relate. A farmer named PROTAIS GUAY, managed to saved fifteen hundred bushels of wheat from destruction. The impulses of many men would have led them to have sold this wheat at the highest price they could exact at the moment. Farmer GUAY did better. He caused notice to be given after church one Sunday that he would distribute all the grain he had among his neighbors in proportion to their wants, and that those who had the means of paying for it might do so—others might pay him "when they could, and as best they could." This was an act performed according to those old injunctions concerning charity, which are recorded in a volume now pronounced by many to be unfit for our school children to hear read to them. The account from which we quote tells us that "fifteen years ago Farmer GUAY came to the Saguenay a poor man—so poor that his friends had to step in and assist him; today he is the wealthiest farmer in the neighborhood, and in a position to return, out of gratitude, the favors received by him at his setting out in life." May his fields never be barren, nor his barns empty!

Mr. GLADSTONE has at last manifested some interest in worldly pleasures and pursuits. He actually succeeded in bracing his nerves to the point of allowing himself to become a spectator of the race for the Derby on Wednesday. This is probably the first time in his life he has mixed with the volatile throng which ordinarily flocks to a race-course. Probably his reflections on the melancholy occasion were like those which moved Dr. JOHNSON to tears when he saw the crowd at Ranelagh, and considered that there was not one there "who was not afraid to go home and think." An essay by Mr. GLADSTONE on the Derby would be an interesting variation on the themes he usually selects for treatment in his leisure hours.

As will be seen by the resolutions given in another column, the Central Republican Committee, at their meeting yesterday evening, introduced a vote of confidence in the present Collector of the Port of New-York, by a general declaration of their satisfaction with the policy thus far pursued by the President and his Cabinet.

Our vital statistics are manifestly imperfect without a comprehensive registration of marriages and births. We stand almost alone among civilized nations in getting up our figures on these subjects in an exceedingly careless and hap-hazard way. The Health Commissioners of Brooklyn have just issued a request to clergymen to furnish particulars of the marriages they solemnize, and to physicians to supply a record of the births at which they assist. How imperfect must be the return so collated it is scarcely necessary to point out. If such figures have not the merit of accuracy, they are better left alone altogether, since their employment can only obstruct the highly-important deductions of social and statistical science which they are expected to assist.

The Spanish Cortes recommence, on Monday, a task which seemed nearer completion two years ago than it is today. *Bamquo's* royal offspring was not more numerous or more shadowy than the line of candidates which have been passed in review by the Spanish Estates since the expulsion of ISABELLA. After all, it seems probable enough that the "orange-grower of Seville," as the Republicans contemptuously call MONTPENSIER, has the best chance of the throne. Any other candidate on which the Deputies would be likely to unite would be a mere appanage to Gen. PRIM, and they will probably be driven to choose between the son of LOUIS PHILIPPE and a Republic. For the latter, to judge by the persistent demand for a King, public opinion is hardly ripe.

*Punchinello* promises to hold its ground, notwithstanding the numerous predictions that there is no room here for a comic journal. The illustrations improve, and the humor contained in the current number will render it more popular than ever with the public. There is an excellent "adaptation" of the *Mystery of Edwin Drood*, by "Orpheus C. Kerr," alone worth double the price of the journal in which it appears.

## WASHINGTON.

**Debate on the Income Tax in the House—Repudiation Again—A Funding Bill Agreed Upon—The Indian Appropriations—The Tariff—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The discussion on the income tax, today, occupied nearly four hours, and if one is to judge by the volume of expression, the prospect for a continuance of the tax, at any rate, is doubtful, to say the least. During the debate, today, the tax was advocated by Messrs. McCrary of Iowa, Wilson of Minnesota, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Hale of Maine, Ward of New-York, Finkelnburg of Missouri, Allison of Iowa, Farnsworth, Ingersoll, and Judd of Illinois, Atwood of Wisconsin, Benton of New-Hampshire, and Winans and Schenck of Ohio. It was opposed by Messrs. O'Neil, Myers, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Hill of New-Jersey, Kellogg of Connecticut, Niblack of Indiana, Wood, Potter, and Davis of New-York, Sargent of California, Fitch, of Nevada, Banks of Massachusetts, Archer of Maryland, and Moore of Illinois. The discussion took a wide range, and a large number of amendments were offered. Finally at 3½, Gen. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the several sections covering this tax, which, being sustained, he then moved that all the amendments be printed and the vote on them be taken to-morrow, which was agreed to. The probability is that, as all the amendments to increase the exemption and reduce the rate must be voted upon before the question can recur on the motion to strike out, the latter will be weakened by the modifications carried, so that it will fail. But in any event, the amount of reduction in the income, which will be about five millions as proposed by the bill, is likely to be more than doubled by either the increase of the exemption to two thousand dollars, or by the reduction of the rate to three per cent.

TAXING THE BONDS.

The House was very nearly caught napping just after the income discussion was closed, by an insidious proposition from Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, to tax the interest of United States bonds five per cent. directly. It did not seem to be understood by many Republicans, and quite a number voted for it under a misapprehension, and, on a division, it seemed to be carried, yeas 90, nays 65; but pending the demand for tellers, Mr. ALLISON sounded the alarm by moving quickly for an adjournment, when members began to inquire if this was not the old repudiation dodge in a new shape. When the matter comes up to-morrow it will be ventilated, and will probably be defeated, as it deserves to be.

A FUNDING BILL AGREED UPON.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed at last upon a Funding bill. They have held several night sessions lately, and the result is a final agreement upon a bill, the principal feature of which is a thirty year bond at four per cent. interest, free from all taxation. Owing to the extreme reticence of members of the Committee particulars are impossible to-night.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, addressed the Senate at length upon it. His speech was a strong defense of the Indian race, and an earnest appeal to the Government to provide some place somewhere as a resting-place for the Indians from which they shall never again be driven, and where they may be protected in future from the encroachments of the white race. The bill was then read, and various amendments, which had been reported by the Committee, were agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

Your correspondent's prediction that the tariff question would come up again was verified today by the announcement of Gen. SCHENCK, who, in the debate on the income tax, stated that at the end of this bill, entitled "A bill to reduce internal taxation and for other purposes," he should propose several additional sections, involving a further reduction of taxation to the extent of four or five millions. He did not state what he proposed to offer, but it is learned tonight that he will include the free list as fixed by the Ways and Means, and also the rates on tea, coffee and sugar, as fixed in the bill which was laid aside by the House. This action is understood to be on Gen. SCHENCK'S own responsibility, and not as the result of any new determination of the Committee. It will inevitably reopen the tariff discussion, as at least two other bills have been drafted for the same purpose, and efforts will be made to introduce coal, salt, hides, &c. It is the desire of Gen. SCHENCK to finish the whole subject this week.

EXPENSE OF CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The expense of contested election cases has become such a great evil that the Committee on Elections have been for some time engaged in endeavoring to prescribe under what circumstances and to what extent contestants shall be paid. Gen. PAINE, this morning, reported a resolution to pay several of the Louisiana contestants sums amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000, which was agreed to by ten majority only. He then reported a bill providing that hereafter no contestant shall be paid unless it shall appear that the contest was abundantly justified by the facts in the case, and then only to the extent of his actual expenses. In the discussion which followed Mr. DAWES stated that during the last twelve years more than $200,000 had been paid to contestants in election cases, and there had been more than ninety cases; while in all the years prior thereto there had been only sixty-three contested cases. This, he said, was owing to the facility with which the contestants obtained payment from the contingent fund of the House. Action on Gen. PAINE'S bill was not concluded.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The question of Government aid in rebuilding the Mississippi levees was forcibly presented in the Senate, today, by Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana. He presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to make a personal investigation of the subject, and report the character and extent of the aid to be furnished. Mr. HARRIS presented many facts in support of his argument which put this matter on an equality with the most meritorious internal improvements. He estimates the annual damage to the cotton crops in the Tensas bottoms alone at about $5,000,000. In conclusion he asked that this

vitally important national question be no longer delayed, but that an appropriate committee give it that early and thorough attention of which it is worthy.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The special order, the bill abolishing the franking privilege, was taken up, and an attempt was made by Senator POMEROY to place it at the foot of the calendar of special orders, which signally failed. The bill was then considered, and great disease was indulged in by Senators, in order to stave off the measure. Mr. SUMNER wanted to "throw himself on the Senate," for the purpose of bringing forward his cheap postage scheme in connection with the bill. Mr. RAMSAY said it was too bad for this little body, after the House had manfully flung away this privilege, to interpose objections to its consideration. Finally Mr. POMEROY moved to pass the bill over, and Mr. HAMLIN called the yeas and nays in order to make it a test vote. The result was, yeas 33, nays 26. It was not a test vote, however.

CANDIDATES FOR CADETSHIPS.

The examination of candidates for cadetships at the Naval Academy, who were nominated in March last by members of the House of Representatives, together with the ten at large appointed by the President, will be commenced at the Naval Academy next week.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Commissioner DELANO says that if the Tax Reduction bill becomes a law he will be enabled to consolidate many of the revenue districts and largely diminish the force of Assessors and Collectors. Commissioner DELANO today decided that the managers of lotteries who sell tickets and policies through dealers who have not paid their special tax, and for whom the managers have not given bond, are liable to the tax of five per cent. on such sales. He says that the liability would not be changed by the fact that special tax had been paid, if the bond had not been given. He also says that in these cases the dealers are the agents of the managers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RUSSIAN HEMP TARIFF.

The Senate Committee on Finance has made a report on that part of the President's annual Message calling attention to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and the question whether to fix the charges higher than they are on Manilla is not a violation of our treaty with that country, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations. The Committee, after an elaborate argument, say that since the act of August 1861, there has been exacted and paid on Russian hemps an excess of duties not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $200,000 in gold. A majority of the Committee are in favor of reporting a bill refunding the money, while they are unanimously agreed on the bill to equalize the duties hereafter so as to make them conform to the stipulations of the treaty, and as an act of duty and comity toward a friendly Power with which our relations have been amicable, and from which they say, we should expect in a similar case, an equally scrupulous attention to a treaty stipulation.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

At its session this morning the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on motion of Mr. JUDD, resolved that it is inexpedient to grant subsidies in any form (either money or lands) to aid in the construction of ocean telegraph lines. This is a check on the numerous projects of this character that have been urged on Congress at this session.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending May 28: New-York, $2,527,000; Boston, $396,199; Philadelphia, $207,449; Baltimore, $227,272; New-Orleans, (for the week ending May 21,) $116,738; San Francisco, (for the week ending May 21,) $189, 234. Total, $3,663,892.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Conscience money amountnig in the aggregate to $30 50 was received at the Treasury Department today.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nomination was sent in today: ROBERT M. WALKIE, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of South Carolina.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

Mr. FLANAGAN introduced a bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The bill declares the International Railroad of Texas a post route, and authorizes, with the consent of Mexico, the erection of a bridge across the Rio Grande.

REPORTS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill requiring the United States Circuit Court to be held at Wytheville, Va., and fixing terms of the District Court.

Mr. SCOTT presented an amendment to the bill relating to bridges across the Ohio River.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a joint resolution relating to claims of certain Northern creditors. Referred.

The resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three persons to hear and determine the claims of various parties to the sum of $219,000, seized from the Confederate receiver in New-Orleans for the benefit of Northern creditors whose debts had been confiscated. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the best means and cost of rebuilding levees on the Mississippi which were destroyed during the war, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill prescribing the quality and price of illuminating gas in the City of Washington, and for the inspection of gas meters.

SEA ISLAND LANDS.

The last three minutes of the morning hour were occupied by Mr. SAWYER in an appeal to the Senate to take up the bill for the sale of the lands on the Sea Islands of Beaufort County, South Carolina. The bill was to "secure their homes to 5,000 people now subject to all manner of litigation in consequence of the inaction of Congress on the matter.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The morning hour expiring, the Chair announced the Franking bill before the senate as unfinished business. A motion by Mr. POMEROY to place it at the foot of the calendar of special orders was rejected—yeas 25, nays 31—the motion being upon Mr. DRAKE's amendment to continue the existing provisions of the law authorizing newspaper exchanges to be sent free, and the free circulation of country newspapers within the county of their publication.

Mr. DRAKE advocated his proposition in the interest of the country papers as against the great dailies.

After debate on a suggestion to take up some other business, Mr. POMEROY moved that the bill be passed over, which, after further talk, was adopted.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the propriety of raising the rank of the United States representative at Japan from Minister Resident to Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

At 2 o'clock the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement upon Indian affairs to show the cost of the civil and military service on the frontiers. He said that today nearly two-thirds of the entire military force of the country were engaged in what might properly be termed a grand Indian hunt after vagabond tribes of Indians, for such was the character of the service known to the country as an Indian war. The cost to the Government of each enlisted man on the plains was $1,000 per annum, and the aggregate cost of the civil and military service on the plains during the last four years was $78,900,000. During the last seven years the army alone on the frontier had cost $140,000,000, while the entire cost of the Indian civil service, in connection with treaty stipulations, was for the same time less than $23,000,000. The entire Indian population on our Western borders was estimated at about 300,000, and although we had treaty stipulations with 250,000 of that number, we had denied to the Indians any rights of person or property. In practice they had followed the precepts of the early discoverers, that the Indians had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. While exercising the rights of the "conqueror" we had excluded the Indian from Christian influences and from civilized communities, driven him over the mountains, and were now hemming him in upon the plains. His lands were being ruthlessly invaded by white settlers, and murder and outrage committed upon him without provocation. It was high time for the nation to determine whether the Indians should now be placed where they may have the protection of the laws, or whether the present policy of extermination should be continued, with its attendant expenditure of from twenty to twenty-five millions annually. The Commission to investigate the causes of the Indian war of 1864-65, which cost some forty millions of dollars, expressly exculpated the Indians from blame. He alluded to the Chivington massacre, but thought it unnecessary to go into detail upon a matter so familiar to the country. The only defense of the campaign in that country had been an apology from the Commanding-General on the ground that he had been misled by spies and false information. He characterized the Piegan massacre as a cold-blooded murder of innocent men, women and children. He did not propose to arraign Gen. SHERIDAN personally but to denounce the system and acts of which that General was a willing instrument. He doubted whether in the history of warfare, civilized or savage, any act could be found so absolutely defenceless as was that. General SHERIDAN's own statement showed that aggressions were first commenced on the Piegan Indians by rowdy whites, an old man and boy of the tribe being murdered in cold blood. These Indians becoming naturally restive, the Lieutenant-General proposed to strike them "a hard blow," and the massacre that followed showed what a hard blow he did strike. After comment upon similar instances of Indian warefare as illustrating the hate which seemed to mark the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indians, he expressed the hope that he had said enough to induce the Senate to vote the necessary appropriations for carrying out treaty stipulations, and thereby to redeem the pledged faith of the Government. Our Indian difficulties since 1868 were, he thought, fairly attributable to the failure of Congress to vote the appropriations necessitated by the Indian treaties.

Mr. STEWART said to acknowledge Indian supremacy over vast tracts of country, through the medium of treaties, would result only in the murder of settlers who occupied the lands upon open invitation. He defended the pioneer settlers from the charge of aggression upon the Indians. They were, as a rule, law-abiding and honest. No doubt wrong had been inflicted upon the Indians, but the whites were not always to blame. If the Senator (Mr. MORRILL) had seen by the roadside, as he had, hundreds of mutilated bodies of white men murdered by savages, he might realize that there were two sides to the question. The philanthropist of the East, in his anxiety for the red men, had no sympathy for his own race. The Indians start out in the Spring, and plunder and murder, and then make treaty until the Summer is over, when they go back to murdering and plundering. As a rule, they violate treaties with impunity. He would teach them that their traveling over one-half of the territory of the United States, and murdering whoever they choose, must be stopped. It was said their rights were disregarded by bad whites. But it was not bad whites who were murdered by them, but innocent men, women and children. The remedy was to put them on small reservations that could be easily guarded, and support them at ten per cent. of the present cost to the Government. The Government might almost provide for them in the style of Fifth-avenue of New-York at less expense than they now cost.

The bill was then partly read, when, at 4:23, the Senate went into Executive Session. At 4½ a recess was taken until 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate met.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with. The Committee on Appropriations reported various amendments making appropriations to carry out treaty stipulations, purchase clothing and provisions, pay annuities for Indian tribes, &c., including an item of $1,600,000 to carry out the treaty stipulations with the Sioux, which were severally adopted. An amendment to prevent the payment of claims for Indian depredations out of money appropriated to pay annuities for tribes was debated.

Mr. THAYER and Mr. HOWARD favored the mode of indemnity indicated by the amendment.

The amendment was finally agreed to.

An amendment from the Committee on Appropriations, that upon annuities and interest of trust funds provided by treaties no taxes shall in any case be assessed or collected, was concurred in, and also an amendment continuing the Indian Peace Commission so long as appropriations for their expenses shall last.

At 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHUMAKER presented petitions of 100 brewers of the State of New-York for the repeal of the law classifying brewers of malt liquors as dealers in spirituous liquors; and of 200 tobacco manufacturers of Brooklyn, for a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco and snuff.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mr. KETCHAM, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the municipal authorities of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., three condemned iron cannon, two condemned brass cannon, and 200 round shot, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place. Passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill transferring certain counties to the jurisdiction of the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of JOSEPH G. MCNUTT, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore. Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROOTS—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—Authorizing the donation of certain property of the United States in Galveston, Texas, to that city. Passed.

PAY IN CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a bill to pay to CALEB S. HUNT, $2000; to I. H. SYPHER, $4,000; to LOUIS ST. MARTIN, $4,000; to GEORGE W. MCCRANCE, $3,000; to FRANK MOREY, $3,000, and to MICHAEL LYAN, $3,500 for time spent and expenses incurred in presenting their respective claims to seats in the House from the State of Louisiana. The resolution was adopted; yeas, 77, nays, 67. Mr. PAINE also reported the bill regulating the compensation in cases of contested elections.

It provides that in contested election cases, no money shall be paid as mileage or compensation to either the sitting member or contestant until the case is determined, when the mileage and compensation shall be paid to the person only to whom the seat shall be finally accorded. The second section provides that the person against whom the adverse decision is made, is to receive only the amount actually and necessarily expended in prosecuting or defending his rights.

Mr. BURR moved to strike out the first section, on the ground that all persons actually holding seats are in all respects equal and entitled to the same rights.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment to allow the sitting member the mileage and compensation during the pending of the contest. In other words, he would put the sitting member on half-pay, and if he was unsuccessful he would let the contestant receive the other half.

The bill was debated at considerable length. In the course of the discussion Mr. DAWES stated that the amount paid in twelve years up to the beginning of this Congress to men whom the House had decided have no just claim was $173,595, and to that sum the present Congress had added fifty million dollars. During the twelve years up to the beginning of this Congress, there had been sixty-five contested elections in the House, and only sixty-three in all the years that went before. In this Congress there had been thirty more, making ninety-five contests in fourteen years, and sixty-three only in the fifty preceding years. This very day $19,500 had been voted to men who had been decided to have no right to a dollar, because they had no right to seats.

THE INCOME TAX.

While Mr. DAWES was speaking the morning hour expired, and the House, at 12½ o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. MCCRARY opposed its abolition. Mr. O'NEIL argued for its absolute repeal. Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, held that it should be continued as it was, the fairest of all taxes, because it fell on the rich, not on the poor. Mr. TOWNSEND declared that the clamor for its repeal was from men of large fortune, and found no response from the people; and he favored the raising of the exemption to $2,000, and the reduction of the rate to three per cent. Mr. JUDD offered amendments confining the tax to invested capital, and excluding profits and incomes. Mr. KELLOGG characterized the tax as odious and unpopular. Mr. NIBLACK said it was an irritating and provoking tax, and revenue enough could be collected without it. Mr. HALE moved to increase the exemption to $5,000. Mr. WARD declared that the opposition to the tax sprung from very small special interests; special interests got hold of the newspapers, pursued members into their committee rooms and to their homes, and special interests were very apt to be regarded in forgetfulness of the interest of the great masses of the people. If they abolished the income tax they abolished the only tax that reached personal property, or that reached the income of the bond-holders. Mr. MYERS advocated its abolition, and in reply to the statement of his colleague, Mr. TOWNSEND, that this cry did not come from the country, he stated that the farmers did not pay an income tax; but city men—the City of Philadelphia, for instance, he said—paid more than several States put together. Mr. FINKELBURG moved to limit the allowance for house rent to $800. He favored a modification of the tax, but not its abolition. Mr. WOOD believed that this tax was unjust, unequal and unconstitutional. It bore upon the people. The largest tax-payer in the United States was A. T. STEWART. He had paid tax on an income of $1,000,000 a year into the Treasury, but it was not he who actually paid it. It was the people who purchased goods from him, for he charged the tax upon them in the prices demanded for his goods. Mr. ALLISON argued that according to the argument of Mr. WOOD, the people of the Western States while not paying so much income tax directly as the people of the Eastern States, paid that tax indirectly, just as Mr. STEWART's customers paid his income tax in the additional prices for his wares. Mr. POTTER said that the evil of this law was its demoralizing character, and that it afforded a reward to fraud and falsehood, and imposed a burden on honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. DAVIS concluded his argument of yesterday against it. Mr. BANKS was opposed to it in all forms. It was unequal and unjust. The bulk of it was collected on wages and on salaries. Messrs. INGERSOLL and POMEROY supported its continuation. The latter denied that the people asked for its repeal, and asserted that it was only the wealthy and the Metropolitan journals. The debate on the general question was further continued, but no new arguments were advanced, and finally

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment levying a tax of five per cent. on incomes derived from bonds of every description, notes and mortgages and other securities over the sum of $1,000 and under $10,000; seven per cent. on sums between $10,000 and $30,000, and eight per cent. on sums over $30,000. He argued in support of his amendments.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment removing the tax from incomes derived from business and confining it to incomes derived from capital, and argued in support of that proposition.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether that excluded members of Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD did not care whether it did or not. It was intended to meet the objection that the income tax weighed unjustly on business and professional men and let vested capital escape. He had no doubt his amendment would leave about one-half of the revenue from incomes, and remit the other half. It was a sort of compromise measure.

Mr. WOODWARD moved as a substitute for the Thirty-fifth section imposing said income tax, a section providing for the withholding of a tax of five per cent. on the interest on the bonds of the United States whenever paid at home or abroad. He argued that that would be an ample substitute for the income tax which he would then have wiped away altogether. There was not a particle of repudiation in it, because all who held these bonds were bound in every principle of reciprocity to contribute to the support of the Government, which rendered their property valuable and safe.

Mr. JUDD explained the amendment which he had offered, confining the tax to invested capital, and excluding profits and incomes. It left in the bill the taxation on bonds, notes, securities, and all that class of property. It struck out all relating to the business of the country derived from trade, which he believed the trader charged over to the consumer. It left to be taxed all incomes derived from speculation in real estate, and incorporated companies. It struck out all that related to farm products. If the amendment were adopted, it would leave the tax to be imposed on the invested and realized capital of the country, and not on the productive industry.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts offered an amendment striking out the provision requiring a man to account for the income of minor children.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment prohibiting the publication of income returns.

Mr. BECK offered an amendment reducing the number of persons to be allowed deductions in religious or social communities from ten to eight.

Mr. DAWES moved to reduce the number to five.

Mr. AMBLER offered an amendment requiring that legacies and successions, when not direct from the decedent to his wife or family, shall be accounted for as an income.

Other amendments were offered by Messrs. LOUGHRIDGE, CLEVELAND AXTELL and others. Mr. AXTELL regretted that he could not have had an opportunity to express his views in five minutes. The Speaker remarked that there were forty other gentlemen in the same position. Further amendments were offered by Messrs. Mayham, Laflin, Burchard, Townsend, Ely, Lynch and Ingersoll.

Mr. SCHENCK closed the discussion. He said that the Committee had proposed to reduce the income tax by increasing the exemption to $1,500, which would be a reduction of nearly six millions. His own opinion was that that was about as much as could be safely done at this time. But he was not at all prepared to say that next year and the year after, and so on, these reductions might not be continued. Gentlemen were not to be misled by supposing that that was to be proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means in the shape of a reduction of taxation. It was included in this bill, and he had no objection in stating distinctly, so that there might be no misunderstanding, that he had a section or two prepared to be offered at the close of this bill, which was a bill "to reduce internal taxation and for other purposes," which would so amend, by short provisions, the tariff as to take off some twenty-three or twenty-four millions more than this bill would. Take the Internal Revenue bill. If the proposition to strike out the income tax should prevail, he wanted gentlemen to remember that they would not only strike out twenty-five millions of the revenue, the loss of which could not be afforded, but would strike out the only provisions made in law, and the only ones, as some thought, that could be made in law, for levying the income on United States bonds. In conclusion, Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and by agreement the vote on the sections in relation to the income tax with all the amendments, was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. BECK offered an amendment to the forty-fourth section, the effect of which would be to tax the interest on all Government bonds five per cent.

On a division, the Speaker announced the vote to be 90 to 65.

Mr. WILLARD demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that this was taxing United States bonds held abroad, and was to that extent repudiation.

Mr. ALLISON moved an adjournment. Agreed to by 93 to 52.

The House then, at 4:10, and amid much excitement, adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Miscellaneous Notes.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

The closing week of the season at Wallack's Theater bears the same impress of variety which has distinguished the earlier stages of the Winter and Spring. Monday and Tuesday "The Honeymoon" was acted, with Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S finished and vigorous performance of *Duke Aranza*, and Miss HENRIQUES' graceful personation of *Juliana*. Wednesday these same artists won greenest laurels as *Mathew* and as *Margaret Elmore* in "Love's Sacrifice," and Tuesday "Married Life" was given. To-night "The Rent Day" and "Is He Jealous" are to be repeated. At the matinée Saturday "Americans in Paris" and "Trying It On" are to be played, and Saturday evening a performance of "Love's Sacrifice" will close a very brilliant season.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL.

Preparations in connection with the choral arrangements for the festival are progressing, and it is anticipated that no less than two thousand singers will be drawn from different parts of the country. Boston is to send 700 members of the Handel and Haydn Society; Hartford will furnish 200 or more; New-Haven about 250; Waterbury 60, and Newark 200 or more. The conductors engaged are P. S. GILMORE, CARL BERGMAN, CARL ZERRAHN and Dr. JAMES PECH, the last of whom is to direct the oratorios of the "Messiah" and the "Creation." The various divisions of this large chorus are meeting daily at Steinway Hall and passing through the necessary rehearsals.

MR. PARKES' BENEFIT.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. A. L. PARKES occurs this day and this evening at Wood's Museum. Excellent bills are presented, and their attractiveness, with that of the beneficiaire's name, will, we think, prove as potent as he can desire.

### The President and the San Domingo Treaty.

*From the Evening Mail, June 1.*

The President has shown his usual and characteristic persistence in adhering to the San Domingo Treaty, and yesterday sent to the Senate a special message in its favor. The case seems too plain to need much argument, and it is a pity that the President has been forced to virtually implore Senators to consider it, but they will need to present very strong reasons for opposing Executive recommendations so earnestly urged, and so much modified to meet objections to the treaty.

If the San Domingo Treaty is finally dropped, we might as well make a formal announcement of the abandonment of our much-vaunted Monroe doctrine. This treaty offers us the finest naval and maritime station in all the West Indies, at a price which is merely nominal. It presents an opportunity for us to extend the commercial, political and moral influence of the Republic over a cluster of island States whose future is full of promise. It gives the United States a foot-hold and an extreme south-eastern outpost from which we could best defend aggressions against the Monroe doctrine.

If we are lacking in either the wisdom or the pluck to avail ourselves of this rare opportunity, let us not be surprised to learn that some European power has stepped in and concluded a good bargain with the Dominican Government, nor to find that we shall be regarded as degenerate and feeble successors to the generation of Americans who made Europe respect the bold assertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

### Death of an Old African Chief.

*From the Boston Traveller, June 1.*

Late Cape Town, South Africa, papers announce the death of the aged African chief, MOSHESH, who for fifty years had been the wise and brave ruler of the Basutos, one of the most powerful of the aboriginal nations of Southern Africa. He began his career as a warrior about 1824, and was engaged in many hard-fought battles with native chiefs, with whom he was generally victorious, and finally, with the English, who continually encroached upon his territory and finally conquered him about 1848. Yet MOSHESH was not a bloody man. He boasted—and there was no one to contradict his boast—that he had never shed the blood of a man except in war. He was an enlightened Pagan, and abolished capital punishment for witchcraft. He was a benevolent man, according to the light which he had, and freely exchanged his superfluous cattle for wives for his poorer subjects, while he restricted his own harem to some thirty or forty women only, instead of hundreds, as he might have just as easily had.

## THE TURF.

### The Prospect Park Association Spring Meeting—Third Day's Trotting—Patchen Chief Wins the 2:30 Purse, and Goldsmith Maid the $5,000 Purse—Time of the Great Race, 2:23 1-2, 2:22, 2:24 1-2.

Yesterday was the third and final day of the trotting meeting held on the Fair Grounds Course of the Prospect Park Association. The weather being favorable, there was a very large assemblage of spectators anxious to witness the contest between *American Girl, Goldsmith Maid* and *George Wilkes*, for the purse of $5,000 offered by the Association, free for all horses except *Lady Thorn*. This exclusive and narrow-minded policy on the part of the Association, and which, it is right to state, was pursued last year with regard to *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn*, this year deprived the race of the interest that would have been centered in the race. If *Lady Thorn* had been allowed to take part in the race yesterday thousands would have flocked to the course to witness it, and it would have been one of surprising interest, for both *Goldsmith Maid* and her ladyship would have come out fresh and vigorous for the race, while *American Girl* and *George Wilkes* had each trotted a severe race two days before. Fortunately for the patrons of the trotting turf, the Boston, Fleetwood, Fashion, and Buffalo courses pursue a different and more liberal course of management, and the public will, at these meetings, have an opportunity of witnessing all these horses in their contests of speed for the rich purses they offer.

The first race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:30 in harness. Seven horses entered and all of them started. They were L. L. DORSEY'S ch. m. *Rosa Goldcrust*, F. J. NODINE'S blk. m. *Eastern Queen*, J. MURPHY'S g. g. *Carroll*, (formerly *Century*,) BEN. DANIELS' b. m. *Topsy*, M. RODEN'S s. g. *Prince*, S. JACKSON'S b. g. *Bep*, and J. ODIKIRK'S blk. s. *Patchen Chief*. The last-named horse had won a race at Trenton the week before in such commanding style that he was at once installed the favorite. On the morning of the race he was purchased by DR. JAMES IRVING, the New-York Assemblyman, for $15,500, with his engagements, and his new owner, we understand, backed him spiritedly for yesterday's race, and got a considerable money back on his purchase money back on his first race. He is a powerfully-built, but finely-proportioned black stallion, possessed of a wonderful turn of speed, as he showed yesterday in the first heat, which he won in 2:27, but we really think he could, if desired, have done it in 2:25, or less. He has three engagements at Boston and Fleetwood Park, and bids fair to sweep the board. His new owner offered to match him for $10,000 against Mr. REVERE's young stallion *Henry W. Genet*. Time will show whether the bold challenge will be accepted. Certain it is, that if the owner of *Henry W. Genet* was not unfortunately suffering from severe indisposition at present, a response one way or other would have been promptly made. *Patchen Chief* sold high in the pools before the race, bringing $360 to *Carroll's* $155 and the field's $130. *Carroll*, who had a host of friends, was formerly called *Century*, and was orig.nally purchased out of a milk-wagon (like *Dreadnaught*, the winner of the purse on the Union Course on Monday,) for $400, and four months afterward was sold for $5,000, as a private driving horse, to a gentleman then occupying a high position under the United States Government. The departure of the latter for Europe, some time after, led to his sale, and he is now regularly on the trotting turf. In this race, however, although second favorite, he was only able to secure the third money. *Prince*, the well-bred chestnut gelding, by *Jupiter Abdallah*, showed himself a better horse than the majority of people, after his defeat by *Dreadnaught* on the Union Course, gave him credit for, and he managed to win the $350 for second horse. The race itself admits of but little description. The start for the first heat was delayed for nearly an hour by SAM JACKSON'S horse, *Bep*, who could not be induced to come up with the others. Fortunately, however, as the announcing judge fervently observed, he was distanced in the first heat. *Patchen Chief* won the race in three straight heats, with perfect ease; although in the last one *Prince* came on him with a rush at the finish, and caused him to break, but he still had a clear length to spare. *Prince* took the second money, and *Carroll* the third. The time was 2:27, 2:23, 2:36¾.

The second race was for the purse of $5,000, for all horses except *Lady Thorn*; the winner taking $3,000, the second $1,500, and the third $500. The entries were B. DANIELS' b. m. *American Girl*, W. BORST'S b. s. *George Wilkes*, and BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. *Goldsmith Maid*. The latter was a great favorite, for, besides being fresh and in superb condition, she had never trotted a race this season, while both of her opponents had had a severe five-heat contest two days before. This had not affected *Wilkes*, for he seemed all the better for it, but *American Girl* had not recovered from the effects, for she had gone off her feed, and her owner advised every one not to back her for this race. The prevailing opinion was evidenced in the pool-selling—*Goldsmith Maid* selling for $400, *American Girl* $200, and *George Wilkes* $20.

FIRST HEAT.—*Wilkes* went off in front, *American Girl* following, and forward and *Maid* falling behind. *Wilkes* led the *Maid* two lengths at the turn, and a length at the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds; the *Girl* being five lengths behind the *Maid* at that point. *Goldsmith Maid* broke on the backstretch, but DOBLE caught her directly, and she was at *Wilkes'* wheel at the half-mile pole in 1:12¾. Again on the lower stretch, but was down instantly; and steadily gaining on the stallion, was at his head at the distance, then quitted him, and won easily by two lengths in 2:23½.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $250 to $50 on *Goldsmith Maid* against the field. The favorite led from start to finish, making the quarter in 35¾ seconds, the half mile in 1:10½, and winning the heat by four lengths in the fastest time this season, 2:22; *George Wilkes* second, six lengths before *American Girl*.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting. *Goldsmith Maid* led four lengths to the first quarter in 36 seconds, and two lengths to the half in 1:11¾, with the stallion second. The *Maid* won the heat as she liked by two lengths in 2:24½, *George Wilkes* taking second money.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, June 2.—Purse $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, and $150 to third horse. Horses that have never beaten 2:30:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Odikirk enters blk. s. Patchen Chief | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| M. Roden enters s. g. Prince | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| John Murphy enters g. g. Carroll, (formerly Century) | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Benjamin Vanvleit enters b. m. Topsy | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| F. J. Nodine enters blk. m. Eastern Queen | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| L. L. Dorsey enters ch. m. Rosa Goldcrust | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Samuel Jackson enters b. g. Bep | dis. | | |

Time—2:27, 2:23, 2:36¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $5,000; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second, and $500 to third horse. Free for all horses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| W. Borst enters b. s. George Wilkes | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Benjamin Daniels enters b. m. American Girl | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:23½, 2:22, 2:24½.

### Trenton Horse Fair Races.

The concluding races of the Trenton National Horse Fair, postponed from last week in consequence of bad weather, came of yesterday. The first race was for a purse of $1,000 divided into two premiums of $600 and $400. The former was won by J. H. HARBECK'S *g. g. Surprise*, of New-York, and the second by WM. D. CROWE'S *r. m. Lady Sheridan*, of Hartford. Time—2:35¾, 2:35¾, 2:39¼, 2:42½.

The next trial of speed was a trot for $300, open to Mercer County horses alone, which was won by D. QUINTON'S *Register*. The other competitor was P. KATZENBACH'S *Lady Jane*. Time—2:44¾, 2:44¾, 2:44½. This ended the programme of the Fair.

### Twentieth Ward Grammar School—Opening of the New Building.

The new Grammar School of the Twentieth Ward was formally opened, yesterday, for the inspection of the general public. It is on West Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue; its height on the front is 100 feet; depth, 105 feet; main height, 70 feet; height of tower, 90 feet; and it has four wings independent of the main building. Besides the trustees' and janitors' apartments, it comprises twenty-five class-rooms and two assembly-rooms, and is supposed to be capable of accommodating 2,000 children. It is fitted up with all the modern improvements and in accordance with the wish of the Board of Education and the trustees, it has been supplied with PEORY'S patent water-closet furniture. The school was erected to relieve the inconvenience arising from insufficient accommodation in the Twenty-eighth-street Grammar School, and will be exclusively devoted to the education of boys, under Mr. HUGH CARLYSLE, as Principal, and Miss ANNIE A. MURRAY teacher of the Primary Department. The work was commenced near two years ago, under the supervision of Mr. E. MACVAY, and has been just completed at a cost of $150,000. On Monday next business will be commenced there, when it is expected over 1,200 boys will be in attendance.

### Home Again—Five Hundred Disgusted Fenians Returned in Safety.

About 500 hundred Fenians yesterday arrived in this City from Malone, via the Hudson River Railroad. Two hundred of these men came by the 6:40 A. M., rain; the balance arrived at 11:20 A. M. These men were clothed, some in green, some in plain black suits, and others in nondescript garbs. Of the 300 Fenians who arrived at 11½ A. M., sixty or more were Philadelphians. They were conveyed to their homes. On the arrival of the train a pitched battle took place between some of the brethren, which was quickly checked by the arrival of the Police.

Some fifteen or twenty returned Fenians, several of them wearing the green uniform and knapsacks with which they set out to invade Canada, and all of them looking tired, hungry, dirted and disgusted, assembled in the City Hall Park yesterday, taking up a position on the ground which the Public Park Commissioners have lately had dug up with so much care. Here they were surrounded by about 200 of the loungers who frequent the Park; but as these had nothing to offer them, the men in green soon tired and strolled off to various points. It was rumored that several of them paid a visit to Mr. WM. M. TWEED, but the truth of this could not be ascertained.

### Weston's Pedestrian Feat—Fifty Miles in Ten Hours.

Mr. EDWARD P. WESTON took a benefit at the Empire Skating Rink, yesterday, accomplishing fifty miles (by one measurement) within ten hours, and by HORACE GREELEY'S measurement, in one minute and thirty seconds over ten hours. There was quite a large number of spectators in the evening, and all appeared to be very respectable, and at the conclusion of the feat the spectators gave WESTON hearty applause. He announced that he would walk fifty miles within ten hours and fifteen minutes, and afterward would walk half a mile backward. WESTON commenced his task, over the same track used by him a week ago, at 12 o'clock noon precisely. He was dressed in a costume similar to that which he wore during his hundred-mile feat, and was treated in the same manner by his attendants. During the twenty-seventh mile he rested five minutes, while a portion of some gruel. The thirty-ninth mile was done in ten minutes fifty-six seconds. His half-mile walk backward was made in ten minutes thirty-seven seconds, and while doing this he was fully dressed in velvet coat, kid gloves on his hands and hat on his head. After this performance was over he made a brief address to the audience, announcing his intention of going to Europe, and thanking them for their patronage. The time of each mile is given below:

| Mile. | Time. | Mile. | Time. | Mile. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12:04 | 18 | 11:15 | 35 | 13:22 |
| 2 | 11:19 | 19 | 11:17 | 36 | 11:46 |
| 3 | 11:14 | 20 | 12:49 | 37 | 11:42 |
| 4 | 11:00 | 21 | 12:11 | 38 | 11:37 |
| 5 | 12:02 | 22 | 11:33 | 39 | 10:56 |
| 6 | 11:39 | 23 | 11:54 | 40 | 13:21 |
| 7 | 12:00 | 24 | 11:56 | 41 | 11:53 |
| 8 | 11:04 | 5 | 13:20 | 42 | 11:37 |
| 9 | 11:08 | 26 | 11:54 | 43 | 11:22 |
| 10 | 13:00 | 27 | 17:06 | 44 | 11:24 |
| 11 | 13:43 | 28 | 12:09 | 45 | 13:11 |
| 12 | 11:21 | 29 | 11:15 | 46 | 11:56 |
| 13 | 11:20 | 30 | 13:34 | 47 | 11:40 |
| 14 | 11:14 | 31 | 12:07 | 48 | 11:51 |
| 15 | 12:53 | 32 | 11:09 | 49 | 11:51 |
| 16 | 11:46 | 33 | 11:44 | 50 | 11:01 |
| 17 | 11:17 | 34 | 11:51 | | |

Each circuit of the backward walk was made in the following time:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 2:47 | 3d | 2:33 |
| 2d | 2:40 | 4th | 2:37 |

The official time of the fifty miles was as follows:

City Surveyor's measurement, 9:58:55; HORACE GREELEY'S measurement, 10:01:30.

Mr. WESTON will realize about $1,000 by this feat, besides a reputation which will assist him materially in the future.

### The New Common Council.

The Common Council for 1870 will organize at noon, on Monday next. It is not likely that the Mayor will send in any message at the organization, but he will probably do so at a later period. The Board of Aldermen will consist of fifteen members, and the Board of Assistants of twenty-one, all Democrats of the Tammany stripe. Seven members of the old Board of Aldermen have been re-elected as follows: Thomas Coman, Edward Cuddy, James McKiever, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch and Henry Woltman. (Mr. THOMAS COMAN will be elected President of the Board, and Ex-Alderman JOHN HARDY, Clerk. Mr. FRANCIS J. TUOMEY will be appointed to his old position of Deputy, which he has filled so ably for so many years.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen will in all probability elect Mr. JOHN GALVIN President, and Mr. WM. H. MOONEY Clerk. The claims of the various applicants for the subordinate clerkships of both Boards have not yet been decided on. There is a warm contest for the offices of Marshal-at-Arms of both Boards, and who will get them is yet to be seen. Of the twenty-one members composing the new Board of Assistant Aldermen, fourteen sit in the present Board, as follows: Patrick Lysaght, Hugh O'Brien, John Galvin, Isaac Robinson, John Hampson, Hubert Odell, Henry Rogers, Thos. Mulligan, Edward Costello, John Reilly, Chas. Feitner, Bartholomew McDonald.

It will be seen, therefore, that the hopes of those who supposed the character

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great Dyckman sale, which was begun on Wednesday, was concluded at the Exchange yesterday, and 469 additional lots were disposed of, making 903 in all. The sale begun at noon, and the last lot was knocked down at 3:40 P. M. The attendance was very large and the bidding spirited, while the lots on the average brought a somewhat better price than on the day before. The entire sum realized will foot up over $425,000. Considerable anxiety was shown to gain possession of the lots and the water rights sold with them belonging to the property fronting on the Harlem River, at the foot of the streets from Two Hundred and Seventh to Two Hundred and Eleventh respectively. Two of these lots, with the said water privileges, bounded by Two Hundred and Eighth and Two Hundred and Ninth streets, sold for $9,100. The others also brought excellent prices. The largest buyers yesterday were B. C. Cornell, M. B. Wilson, Mr. Mead, Mr. Lennox, J. Fox, Mr. McCreary, A. Bellany, T. L. Tolgnet, G. W. Abbe, H. Patterson, W. H. Potter and E. H. Munson. One or two whole blocks were purchased by Messrs. MUNSON and CORNELL respectively. The sale is regarded as having been a most successful one, and the prices obtained for the lots generally good. To those interested in real estate it has been important, as tending to settle to a great extent the value of property in this section of the city. The details of the day's transaction will be found in full below.

In addition to the above, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE had also a heavy sale of valuable improved and unimproved City property, the result of which was most satisfactory. The lots disposed of were located in Mott, Elizabeth and Houston streets, and on Tenth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. The sale was made in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, and the amount received for the property sold was over $150,000. The principal purchasers were TERENCE FARLEY and J. M. FORSTER. The location of the lots and other matters pertaining thereto, is contained in the summary annexed. D. M. SEAMAN, also in partition, by order of the Court, ROBT. F. LITTLE, referee, sold a house and lot on Duane-street, known as No. 191, for $18,625, HENRY MCCADDIN, Jr., being the buyer.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & Brother sold a very desirable farm located in Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a dwelling in Gothic style, together with twenty-eight acres of land. The premises were struck off to S. B. DUTCHER for $18,000, which was a low price, the property being well situated, in good repair and easy of access to the City.

The transactions of yesterday make the day a marked one in the real estate market, and, taken in the aggregate, are the largest on the Exchange which have been made in many months.

### Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK—THE DYCKMAN SALE.

*By V. K. Stevenson Son & Co.—B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 lots n. e. corner Hawthorne-st. and Post-av., each 25x100, $430 each | $1,720 |
| 4 lots n. s. Hawthorne-st., adjoining, same size, $360 each | 1,440 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner Naegie-av. and Hawthorne-st., same size, $430 each | 1,720 |
| 4 lots w. s. Naegie-av., adjoining, each 25x160, $510 each | 2,040 |
| 1 lot w. s. Naegie-av., adjoining, junction 205th-av., plot 112½x120.2x100x100, $570 each | 2,280 |
| 2 lots w. s. 205th-av., adjoining, plot 61.0½x110.2x50x145.2, $435 each | 870 |
| 2 lots w. s. 205th-av., adjoining, plot, 61½x100.1½x50x110.2, $420 each | 840 |
| 4 lots w. s. 10th-av., adjoining s. w. corner Emerson-st., plot, 122.7½x100x125.1½, $425 each | 1,700 |
| 8 lots s. e. corner Emerson-st., 53.1 ft. w. 10th-av., each 25x100, $480 each | 1,440 |
| 2 lots e. s. Post-av., 100 ft. s. Emerson-st., each 25x100, $355 each | 710 |
| 2 lots e. s. Post-av., adjoining, each 24x125, $355 each | 710 |
| 8 lots e. s. Post-av., adjoining, each 25x150, $410 each | 3,280 |
| 1 lot n. s. corner Broadway and Emerson-st., 25 x about 145 | 1,975 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,225 |
| 2 lots e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size, $1,250 each | 2,500 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, 25 x about 105 | 1,225 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,225 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,400 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,400 |
| 2 lots e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size, $1,275 each | 2,550 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, 25 x about 16 | 1,150 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,300 |
| 1 lot e. s. Broadway, adjoining, about same size | 1,550 |
| 1 lot s. e. corner Broadway and Isham-st., about same size | 2,100 |
| 2 lots s. s. Isham-st., 153 ft. e. of Broadway, each 25x100, $575 each | 1,150 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. w. corner Isham-st. and Vermilyea-av., each 25x100, $460 each | 1,840 |
| 3 lots w. s. Vermilyea-av., 100 ft. s. of Isham-st., each 25x125, $425 each | 1,275 |
| 2 lots w. s. Vermilyea-av., adjoining, same size, $420 each | 1,260 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner Emerson-st. and Vermilyea-av., each 25x100, $510 each | 2,040 |
| 2 lots n. e. Emerson-st., adjoining, same size, $480 each | 2,070 |
| 2 lots junction Broadway, Isham, and 211th stas., triangular plot, front Isham-st., 136.7½x95.8½x160.3½ x 1,225 each | 2,450 |
| 2 lots adjoining, n. w. corner Isham-st. and Vermilyea-av., plot, 75x148.2½x91.6¼x95.8½, $700 each | 2,100 |
| 4 lots n. e. corner Emerson-st. and Vermilyea-av., each 25x100, $375 each | 1,500 |
| 4 lots adjoining, n. s. Emerson-st., same size, $400 each | 1,600 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner Sherman-av. and Emerson-st., same size, $710 each | 2,840 |
| 3 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., each 25x150, $530 each | 1,590 |
| 5 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., same size, $500 each | 1,500 |
| 5 lots adjoining, s. w. Sherman-av. and Isham-st., each 25x100, $575 each | 2,300 |
| 4 lots s. Isham-st., 100 ft. w. of Sherman-av., same size, $580 each | 2,320 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. e. corner Isham-st. and Vermilyea-av., same size, $400 each | 1,600 |
| 3 lots s. e. Vermilyea-av., 100 ft. s. of Isham-st., each 25x150, $575 each | 1,725 |
| 3 lots adjoining, e. s. Vermilyea-av., same size, $380 each | 1,140 |
| 1 lot n. e. corner Sherman-av. and Emerson-st., each 25x100, $740 each | 2,960 |
| 4 lots adjoining e. s. Sherman-av., each 25x150, $520 each | 2,080 |
| 5 lots adjoining e. s. Sherman-av., same size, $540 each | 1,620 |
| 1 lot adjoining e. s. Sherman-av. 25x125 | 650 |
| 3 lots adjoining s. e. corner Sherman-av. and Emerson-st., each 25x100, $655 each | 1,310 |
| 2 lots s. w. corner 10th-av. and Isham-st., plot 61.0¼x118.11¼x50x153.11½, $725 each | 1,450 |
| 1 lot w. s. 10th-av., adjoining 61 ft. s. of Isham-st., 30.6¼x128.11¼x25½x46.6 | 725 |
| 2 lots adjoining w. s. 10th-av., junction Post-av., 61.0¼x121.6½x50x156.6, $630 each | 1,260 |
| 5 lots adjoining w. s. Post-av., each 25x160, $655 each | 3,275 |
| 1 lot adjoining n. w. corner Post-av. and Emerson-st., each 25x110, $785 each | 3,140 |
| 4 lots n. s. Emerson-st., 110 ft. w. of Post-av., each 25x100, $560 each | 2,240 |
| 4 lots e. s. corner Isham-st. and Vermilyea-av., each 25x100, $465 each | 1,860 |
| 4 lots n. s. Isham-st., adjoining, same size, $360 each | 1,440 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner Sherman-av. and Isham-st., same size, $480 each | 1,920 |
| 3 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., each 25x150, $450 each | 1,350 |
| 4 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., plot 125x 66.6x146.11x120.7, $475 each | 1,900 |
| 1 lot adjoining, junction Sherman-av., 10th-av. and 211th-st., 75.5x31.10½x49x39.6x59.6 | 2,100 |
| 6 lots s. s. 211th-st., 92 ft. w. of 10th-av., plot 175x 36.7.6½1x150.6, $675 each | 4,050 |
| 1 lot adjoining, junction 211th-st. and Vermilyea-av., 76.10½x29.3x114.5x89.7 | 950 |
| 3 lots adjoining, e. s. Vermilyea-av., each 25x150, $510 each | 1,530 |
| 2 lots junction Sherman and 10th avs., plot 117.8 x131.5 x75.4¾, $650 each | 1,300 |
| 3 lots adjoining, e. s. Sherman-av., plot 50x75.4¾ x61.0¼x116.5, $440 each | 880 |
| 3 lots adjoining n. e. corner Sherman-av. and Isham-st., plot 75x110.5x91.6¼x162.11, $720 each | 2,160 |
| 4 lots, block w. s. 9th-av., between 206th and 207th sts., each 25x100, $250 each | 1,000 |
| 12 lots n. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25 x ¼ block, $200 each | 2,400 |
| 8 lots, block e. s. 10th-av., between 206th and 207th sts., each 25x100, $260 each | 2,080 |
| 12 lots s. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x ¼ block, $200 each | 2,400 |
| 8 lots, block e. s. 9th-av., between 206th and 207th sts., each 25x100, $165 each | 1,320 |
| 6 lots n. s. 206th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x ½ block, $140 each | 840 |
| 6 lots s. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., same size, $235 each | 1,410 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner River and 206th sts., plot 100.7 x117.1x100x108.10, $140 each | 560 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. e. corner River and 207th sts., about same size, $235 each | 940 |
| 4 lots n. e. corner of 10th-av. and 207th-st., each 25 x100, $600 each | 2,400 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 206th-st., same size, $700 each | 2,800 |
| 32 lots n. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x ¼ block, $245 each | 2,940 |
| 32 lots s. s. 206th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., same size, $320 each | 4,560 |
| 5 lots, block w. s. 9th-av., between 207th and 208th sts., each 25x100, $256 each | 1,640 |
| 4 lots n. e. corner 9th-av. and 207th-st., each 25x 100, $225 each | 900 |
| 4 lots adjoining s. e. corner 9th-av. and 208th-st., same size, $256 each | 1,000 |
| 5 lots s. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., same size, with river front, $450 each | 2,250 |
| 1 lot s. s. 208th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100, with river front and water rights | 1,750 |
| 4 lots n. e. corner 10th-av. and 208th-st., each 25x 100, $625 each | 2,500 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. e. corner 10th-av. and 209th-st., same size, $480 each | 1,920 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. w. corner Emerson-st. and 208th-st., plot, 122.7½x100x125.1½, $425 each | 1,700 |
| 4 lots adjoining, s. w. corner Emerson-st. and Emerson-st., each 25x100, $655 each | 2,620 |
| 2 lots s. w. corner 10th-av. and Isham-st., plot 61.0¼x118.11¼x50x153.11½, $725 each | 1,450 |
| 1 lot w. s. 10th-av., adjoining 61 ft. s. of Isham-st., 30.6¼x128.11¼x25½x46.6 | 725 |
| 2 lots adjoining w. s. 10th-av., junction Post-av., 61.0¼x121.6½x50x156.6, $630 each | 1,260 |
| 5 lots adjoining w. s. Post-av., each 25x160, $655 each | 3,275 |
| 1 lot adjoining n. w. corner Post-av. and Emerson-st., each 25x110, $785 each | 3,140 |
| 4 lots n. s. Emerson-st., 110 ft. w. of Post-av., each 25x100, $560 each | 2,240 |
| 4 lots e. s. corner Isham-st. and Vermilyea-av., each 25x100, $465 each | 1,860 |
| 4 lots n. s. Isham-st., adjoining, same size, $360 each | 1,440 |
| 4 lots n. w. corner Sherman-av. and Isham-st., same size, $480 each | 1,920 |
| 3 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., each 25x150, $450 each | 1,350 |
| 4 lots adjoining, w. s. Sherman-av., plot 125x 66.6x146.11x120.7, $475 each | 1,900 |
| 1 lot adjoining, junction Sherman-av., 10th-av. and 211th-st., 75.5x31.10½x49x39.6x59.6 | 2,100 |
| 6 lots s. s. 211th-st., 92 ft. w. of 10th-av., plot 175x 36.7.6½1x150.6, $675 each | 4,050 |
| 1 lot adjoining, junction 211th-st. and Vermilyea-av., 76.10½x29.3x114.5x89.7 | 950 |
| 3 lots adjoining, e. s. Vermilyea-av., each 25x150, $510 each | 1,530 |
| 2 lots junction Sherman and 10th avs., plot 117.8 x131.5 x75.4¾, $650 each | 1,300 |
| 3 lots adjoining, e. s. Sherman-av., plot 50x75.4¾ x61.0¼x116.5, $440 each | 880 |
| 3 lots adjoining n. e. corner Sherman-av. and Isham-st., plot 75x110.5x91.6¼x162.11, $720 each | 2,160 |
| 4 lots, block w. s. 9th-av., between 206th and 207th sts., each 25x100, $250 each | 1,000 |
| 12 lots n. s. 207th-st., 100 ft. e

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., June 1 | Abyssinia, Thurs., June 9
Aleppo, Wednes., June 1 | Java, Wednesday, June 15
Nemesis, Thurs., June 2 | Tripoli, Wednes., June 15
China, Wednesday, June 8 | Calabria, Thurs., June 16
Palmyra, Wednes., June 8 | Scotia, Wednes., June 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $85, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$165, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$100, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMONT.....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, July 23

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....June 4 | DACIAN.....June 15
IOWA.....June 8 | ANGLIA.....June 18
CAMBRIA.....June 11 | SIDONIAN.....June 22

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY there after, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-sheathed steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 13, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. |
|---|---|
| First Cabin....$75 and $100 | Steerage.....$30 |
| To London.... 80 and 105 | To London.....35 |
| To Paris.... 90 and 115 | To Paris.....40 |
| To Halifax.... 20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from Pier No. 45 North River on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers only, at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 27 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE $30.
To Liverpool Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, June 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.

Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.
Cabin passage, gold.....$80
Steerage, currency.....30
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER,
No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

### IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 8vo, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $225 to $170. | $60. |

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 3 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5, Bowling-green, New York.

### HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, TUESDAY, June 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, July 13, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, via Nassau, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 225 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 95 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 33 Liberty-st.

### FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP MERCEDITA,
Capt. STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, June 11, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. H. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
H. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

### SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
NINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander H. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

### PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE TO LONG BRANCH.
Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 4 P. M.; and 6 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:19 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, JR. President.

### $2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 20,) for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare $4 25 from New-York and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

### STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., one block east Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

### NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK

TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, 3d.....6:30 A. M. | Thursday, 2d.....7 A. M. |
| Saturday, 4th.....11 A. M. | Friday, 3d.....10:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 7th.....9 A. M. | Monday, 6th.....9 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 8th...10 A. M. | Tuesday, 7th.....1 P. M. |
| Thursday, 9th.....11 A. M. | Wednesday, 8th....2 P. M. |
| Friday, 10th.....12 M. | Thursday, 9th.....3 P. M. |

### TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE.

—Only $1 50, being nearly 50 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

### REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING

BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher-st, N. R., 8:15, and 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

### POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE.

—The only line connecting with the Hudson River and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

### FOR BUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

### NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

### FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

### FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

### FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.

—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

### FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.

—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, COX & CO., Bankers and Brokers, doing business at No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, having been dissolved by the death of ALANSON ROBINSON, a member of said firm, the same business will be hereafter carried on by KENYON COX & CO., composed of KENYON COX and HORACE MANUEL, late members of said firm of ROBINSON, COX & CO., and WM. H. HUTCHINSON, late Cashier of said firm, as general partners, and DANIEL DREW, of the City of New-York, special partner, who has contributed three hundred thousand dollars as such special partner to the capital of said partnership.
KENYON COX,
HORACE MANUEL,
WM. H. HUTCHINSON,
DANIEL DREW
Special Partner.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.
Post-office Box No. 2,404.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has a boy 11 years of age which she would like to take with her; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 432 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 232 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 40th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook, and to do washing and ironing; the other chamber-work and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; understands fluting; no objection to the country. Call at their present employer's, No. 24 East 36th-st., between Madison and Park ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or would assist in the care of growing children; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 221 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman to wait on grown children or as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; would like to go with a family to Europe; four years' reference. Call at No. 141 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady young woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go the country. Call for two days at No. 152 East 12th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class City references. Inquire at No. 155 West 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference; can be seen from 10 to 3. Call at No. 49 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 409 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; native; has four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 220 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; would assist with plain washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference; would like to go with a family in the country, returning in the Fall. Call at No. 203 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent woman to do washing and ironing and assist in the chamber-work; best of reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 250 Lexington-av.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to care of grown children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or would do light chamber-work; good references. Call for two days at No. 261 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent chamber-maid and to assist in the care of growing children; is very kind and fond of children; refers to present employer, where she can be seen. No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; her former employers can be seen for reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch girl as waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; or would go as chamber-maid; best City reference given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to take charge of one or two young children; no objection to assist in chamber-work. Apply at her present employer's, No. 107 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an invalid, or monthly engagements. Call for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, a situation in a private family to take care of children; country preferred; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class cook; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 244 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the crockery-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a good family; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and assist in dress-making; can give good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and ladies' maid; understands dress-making; best City references. Call in this week, No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's No. 261 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.

FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN WET nurses, with City reference, want situations daily. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at Mme. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near the Bowery; no fee until suited.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR THE country wishes to procure a good place for a capable chamber-maid, or waitress, now in their service. Apply at No. 5 West 22d-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, Swiss, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address Y. X., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; good careful City driver; can show good recommendation from last place; country or City. Address R. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Address by letter J. MES BOWMAN, No. 31 Boerum-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, understanding green-house and grapery fruits, flowers and vegetables, showing fourteen years' references. Address J. H. B., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife, situations; wife as thorough cook, man as waiter; both willing and active; best personal character; City or country. Call at or address G. B., No. 215 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials; will be found obliging; has no objection to go in the country. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; a private family preferred. Apply or address A. S., 206 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, AGED 24, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a careful driver; best City reference given. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, who thoroughly understands his business. Address for three days VINCENT ZUBER, 85th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class pastry cook, (Swiss;) ornamental bread and pie baker; he speaks English, French and German. Can be seen, or address T. St. N., at No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man; seven years' experience from his last employer. Address J. M., No. 316 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN FIRST-class farm hands—American, Scotch, English, Irish, Swedes and German, able-bodied, of good habits, at reasonable wages. Apply at 6 Bowling-green.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDware store by a young man with several years experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

## EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers' and Harlem Beach groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and west sts., (upstairs.)

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

## WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

## PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

### 14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elegant Close Coaches - - | $1,000 |
| Landaus - - | $1,500 to 1,650 |
| Clarences - - | 1,400 to 1,650 |
| Wagons - - | 350 to 400 |

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER
PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - - 200

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE FOR SALE—Stylish, fast and prompt; fully warranted; afraid of nothing; long tail. Can be seen at livery stable, 27th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BRIGHT BAY CARriage horses, sixteen hands high, $1,500; one set of medium double phaeton harness, $40; one Lady's saddle, $25. Inquire at owner's stable, No. 120 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE.—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK WILL be sold cheap. Apply at No. 40 Oliver-st.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
Change of hours, May 29, 1870.
For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, *7 and *9:30 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M. THROUGH TRAINS.
8:30 A. M., great Southern morning express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.
9:30 A. M., express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
12:30 noon, express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.
*7 P. M. daily express, for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, without change, daily.
*9:30 P. M., daily, great Southern evening express, for Baltimore and Washington, and the South-west and South via Washington, with reclining-chair car and sleeping-car attached.
FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)
6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.
FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:40, A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30 and 10 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in the depot Jersey City; at pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's express office No. 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
*Daily.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4: 5, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from

## ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

### The Annual Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

**A Pleasant Day and a Fine Display—The Schooner Tidal Wave and the Sloops Gracie, Orion, Anna, and Vivid the Victors.**

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club took place yesterday, and as usual attracted a vast attendance of people, both from this City and Brooklyn. The steamer *Virginia Seymour*, carrying the judges and the members of the Press, left the foot of Montague-street at 9 o'clock A. M. The judges' boat proceeded at once to the point designated, off the Brooklyn shore, where it remained until the various craft got under way. At an appointed signal the fleet started out, the entries being as follows:

Schooners—Calypso, Lois, Madeline and Tidal Wave.

First-class Sloops—Addie V. and Gracie.

Second-class Sloops—Alarm, Daphne, Orion, Qui Vive and Richard Kelly.

Third-class Sloops—Anna, Jennie, Nimbus, Storm King and White Cap.

Fourth-class Sloops—Apollo, Coquette, Flyaway, Jennie, Viking and Vivid.

On the start, the first whistle from the judges' boat being blown at 11:27 A. M., and the second (the starting signal) at 11:31:40, the vessels all put out to sea. The sloop *Addie V.* led the fleet, followed closely by the *Gracie*, and these two kept the lead for a long time. The schooners ranged as follows: *Madeline, Calypso, Lois* and *Tidal Wave*. On making the first tack the *Madeline* was ahead, followed by the *Calypso*, and, successively, by the *Lois* and the *Tidal Wave*, the last mentioned for a short time standing in shore, and, apparently, determined to hug the land. Then came the first contest between the schooner craft. The *Tidal Wave* did her best to weather the *Madeline*, which took the lead, but finding it impossible, went about. The *Madeline*, now having made her first tack, ran up her main topsail, and scudded away in gallant style, closely followed by the *Calypso*. As the fleet sailed by the shore between Bay Ridge and the Owl's Head, the appearance presented by the yachts was remarkably fine, all the vessels, as it appeared from the judges' boat, being bunched together. The lead was kept by the *Addie V.* (first-class sloop,) the *Gracie*, also first-class, following hard after her. The *Qui Vive* (second-class) came next, and the balance of the fleet heterogeneously followed. On passing Fort Hamilton the vessels were placed respectively as follows: Schooners—*Madeline, Tidal Wave, Calypso, Lois*. First-class sloops—*Addie V.* and *Gracie*, the latter doing her best to get bow on to her competitor, and being sailed with most remarkable skill. Of the second-class sloops the *Qui Vive* kept the lead. Of the third-class the *White Cap* went to the front, the *Apollo* leading the fourth-class (open) boats. In this position the leading boats of each class were kept going through the Narrows, and it was maintained until nearing the South-west Spit. The wind, however, changed just at this juncture, and advantage was taken of it on every hand. On rounding the buoy at the South-west Spit the line was as follows: 1. The *Addie V.*, time 1:48:15; 2. the *Gracie*, 1:48:50; 3. the *Qui Vive*, 1:58:25; 4. the *Orion*, 1:58:45; the *Madeline*, 2:0:25; the *White Cap*, 2:1:30; the *Tidal Wave*, 2:2:15; the *Daphne*, 2:3:15; the *Anna*, 2:8:10; the *Flyaway*, 2:12:40; the *Vivid*, 2:14:35; the *Calypso*, 2:14:55; the *Viking*, 2:16:25; the *Apollo*, 2:18:10; the *Alarm*, 2:18:25; the *Storm King*, 2:21:30. Here the fourth-class boats, according to rule, started homeward, leaving the schooners, the first, second and third class sloops to pursue their way to the Sandy Hook bar, which they soon afterward made in the following order: First, *Qui Vive*, time—2:35:15; second, the *Orion*, time—2:37:16; third, the *White Cap*, time—2:39:50; fourth, the *Daphne*, time—2:42:40; fifth, the *Anna*, time—2:48:30. Here the second and third class sloops left the fleet and proceeded homeward.

At the light-ship, rounded only by the schooners and the first-class sloops, the order was as follows, viz.: The *Gracie* ahead, (having caught up on the tack while both sloops were standing in from the northward,) time—2:24; followed closely by the *Addie V.*, (which appeared, at one time during the northward tack, almost to lap her,) time—3:21:43, leaving only 43 seconds difference between them. Here, however, a curious maneuver took place. The Captain of the *Addie V.*, to the astonishment of all nautical men on board the judges' boat, evidently desirous to make up for the time gained by the *Gracie*, just after rounding the light-ship, boomed out his jib to windward, thinking it possible by that means to catch breeze enough to enable him to recover the distance lost on the northward tack. The experiment proved unsuccessful, however. The breeze seemed to fill in adversely, driving his jib bellying inward, and his beautiful craft was actually contending against an apparently adverse wind blowing full fore and aft. He kept up these tactics, however, most unwisely, while the *Gracie*, having fully rounded, stood off on her southward tack and actually ran clear of every difficulty, increasing the gap between the two sloops, and so kept up on the homestretch the advantage thus gained. The schooners rounded the light-ship in the following order and time: *Tidal Wave*, 3:51:25; *Madeline*, 3:54:25; *Calypso* third, from eight to ten minutes behind; and the *Lois* about twenty minutes behind—the time of the last two not being taken.

On the homestretch the race was beautifully contested, each boat coming down under a full spread of canvas, and the sailing-masters displaying most excellent tactics. The judges' boat steamed down to the stake-boat in the bay—the terminus of the race—to await the first of the rivals, which took place in the following order:

Fourth-class sloops—The *Vivid*, (ahead of all others,) 4:54:20; *Flyaway*, 5:0:45; *Viking*, 5:11:50; *Apollo*, 5:12:55; *Jennie*, 5:23:15; *Coquette*, 5:28:36.

Second-class sloops—*Orion*, 5:32:3; *Qui Vive*, 5:37:25; *Daphne*, 5:38:20.

Third-class sloops—*White Cap*, 5:31:48; *Anna*, 5:42:43; *Storm King*, 6:4:10; *Nimbus*, 6:4:44; *Jennie*, 6:16:50.

First-class sloops, (the best contested of the whole race,)—*Gracie*, 6:42:35; *Addie V.*, 6:52:23.

Schooners—*Tidal Wave*, 7:2:15; *Madeline*, 7:8:11.

It is as yet impossible to say to which boat the prize will be awarded, as the measurements of the various craft have not been made public. The Committee of the Club having this matter in charge will make a decision as soon as the proper allowances for measurement are ascertained from the official measurer, Mr. HENRY A. GOUGE.

So far as appears the winners are: The schooner *Tidal Wave*, first-class sloop the *Gracie*, second-class sloop the *Orion*, third-class sloop the *White Cap*, fourth-class sloop the *Vivid*. These vessels are owned respectively by WM. VOORHIS, Commodore of the Club; W. H. Johnson and Wm. Krebs, George A. Thayer, L. Livingston and J. M. Sawyer.

The race throughout was a most beautiful and exciting one, and gave great satisfaction to all who had the privilege of witnessing it.

ON BOARD THE SLEEPY HOLLOW.

The yachts were accompanied by about 1,200 guests of the Club, who went on board the steamer *Sleepy Hollow* from the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Vice-Commodore Wm. Peet, Treasurer H. Herbert Hoping, Chaplain J. H. Dwight, and Messrs. Geo. H. Gramiss and Edward Arnold, of the Executive Committee, together with Messrs. Wm. Douglas, C. T. Lippitt and Jas. T. Sparkman, of the Regatta Committees. The guests were of the choicest families of New-York and Brooklyn, embracing many of the leading merchants and bankers of the Metropolis, with their fair wives, daughters and lady friends. The Twenty-third Regiment band accompanied the excursionists, and discoursed throughout the day music of the most enlivening and satisfactory character. No liquor was allowed on board, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion save, perhaps, the mean way in which the caterers served their patrons. The preparation of the food and the manner of serving it was simply sickening to those who looked on. The Club is not to be blamed for this fact, however, as they were imposed upon in the selection of a caterer.

### The Atalanta Boat Club and the Midshipmen—The Proposed Race.

Concerning the proposed boat race between a crew of the Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and a crew of the Atalanta Club, of New-York, the Baltimore *American* says:

Last season Vice-Admiral PORTER wrote an excellent letter upon the noble pastime of rowing, which was extensively published by the Press generally, in which he expressed a desire to test the crack crew of the United States Naval Academy with some good boat club in a three-mile race in shells. The Atalanta Club of New-York, the oldest rowing club in American waters, responded. Some correspondence ensued, but in the interim the Midshipmen were off upon their annual cruise. The subject was opened again this season by the Atalantas; but as the Middies could only row on the 20th of May, in consequence of their match with the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, on the 27th, and their annual cruise commencing early in June, it was postponed until the Autumn. The Atalantas could not row so early in May, as the boating season does not open in New-York until the latter part of that month, and it would require a month and a half to get a crew in condition to cope, with any hope of success, with the excellent oarsmen of the Naval Academy. Upon the return of the Midshipmen from their cruise a six-oared shell race will doubtless be arranged between the representative crew of the Academy and the Atalanta Boat Club, of New-York.

### The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Accident—Condition of the Wounded—Burial of One of the Victims.

The sufferers by the dreadful railroad calamity of Tuesday at Paterson, N. J., remain in about the same condition as on Wednesday night. They are at the Sisters' Hospital—those who have no families—and these have been removed to their own homes. HOBUNG and BLAKEMAN are almost momentarily expected to die from their injuries. The remains of CHARLES CORTI, the Italian, were interred yesterday. The funeral of CAMPBELL will take place today. There appears to be considerable leniency of feeling exhibited toward the officers and contractors of the road, although the fatal accidents that have occurred in the course of its construction are frightful in their number. This disaster occurred, not from the insecurity of the bridge or the track, but from the faulty construction of the car, which was new, and had brakes that were not strong enough to check the progress of a heavy load. The brakeman, MCLEAS, did not keep his brake evenly upon the wheel, but wound it up suddenly when he saw that the progress of the car was too swift. It is the most disastrous accident that has occurred in the vicinity of Paterson for years.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

A most useful circular is issued from the well-known house of VAN SCHAICK & CO., brokers, of No. 13 Broad-street. It shows at a glance the amount of stock outstanding in connection with all the leading companies in the United States, the last dividends paid, and the current prices of the stock. It also gives the fullest particulars concerning United States bonds. It does the same with regard to State securities and railroad bonds, and in addition supplies us with copious details relating to the gross earnings of railroads. It is altogether a circular of the greatest value to men of business, and will doubtless be much prized for reference in the counting-house, the bank, and the broker's office.

The following is a complete list of appointments just made by the Department of Docks: Book-keeper—W. W. Burnham. Chief Clerk—E. T. Lynch. Superintendents of Docks—E. Keyser, Wm. E. Duryea, Wm. B. Finley, John Turner, John McKewen, William H. Brown, Joseph T. Martin, Louis Fitzgerald, Frank Ransom, John Richardson. Collection Clerks—Jas. B. Cisco, Walton Townsend, Jacob Ramsey. Assistant Clerks—Charles Osgood, Morgan L. Livingston and Patrick O'Rielly.

A concert for the benefit of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be given at their rooms, No. 288 Hudson-street, this evening. Eminent talent has been engaged, and an attractive programme will be presented. The good work this Society has accomplished in its neighborhood should insure a large attendance.

Mrs. L. WEIL's Institute for young ladies held a reception at the Harvard Rooms yesterday. Many friends of the pupils were present. The programme was varied and interesting, embracing songs, recitations, dialogues, calisthenics, piano, &c. All seemed highly pleased with the efforts of the young ladies and gentlemen.

The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 94 East Fourth-street on the body of JOSEPH FOGARTY, a child eighteen months old, who met his death under very singular circumstances. The child was in a small carriage propelled by a girl. While passing along Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, the carriage was driven too near the edge of the walk, and was struck by the hind wheel of a passing truck and overturned. The child fell out into the road and the hind wheel of the truck passed over him, causing instant death. PATRICK BRADY, the driver of the truck, was arrested to await the result of an inquest to be held by Coroner KEENAN.

ROBERT SCHROEDER, of No. 114 East Twenty-seventh-street, doing business at No. 26 Beaver-street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, charging him with causing an abortion to be made on the person of ADA F. MEYERS, of No. 347 Fourth-avenue. SCHROEDER appeared before the Magistrate yesterday forenoon and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to await an examination to take place on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

A boy about seventeen years of age has been seeking aid from the benevolent to assist him in starting a new paper stand. He was by the name of Sinclair, Chandler, Morris and other names, and claims to be stopping at the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He is not an inmate of that institution, and the paper exhibited as coming from the Lodging-house is a fraud. The superintendent never countenances, but always discourages, begging on the part of the boys.

An attempt was made at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some daring burglars, to enter the Jailor-shop No. 14 Centre-street, by forcing the rear window. The noise, however, attracted the attention of Officer BARR, of the Fourth Precinct, whose prompt arrival caused the depredators to fly, leaving behind them a cold-chisel and a large mail-bag, which they had evidently brought for the convenience of their expected plunder.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 25 Walker-street, on the premises of ASHER & RODOLIA, dealers in rag carpets. There were twenty girls at work in the room at the moment, but as usual with this inflammable stuff, it was impossible to discover how the fire originated. The loss on stock is estimated at $300, and about the same on building, and the sewing-girls lost their shawls and sacks, which they had taken off during the hours of labor.

There were no steamers discharging passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, except the *France*, which was reported on Wednesday. There have been 10,531 immigrants landed at the depot within the past four days—a number almost unprecedented in the annals of the depot. On Wednesday the baggage of 1,029 passengers was overhauled and checked. There are 700 Scandinavians on the *France*, and this class of immigrants has become quite numerous.

A meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the room of the Open Board of Brokers, to consider the report made by GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in approval of the conduct of the affairs of the Company, and also to consider the adverse report of Mr. MCCULLOCH.

The trouble in the African church in Bleecker-street was amicably settled last evening by the acquiescence of the deacons in the appointment of Rev. WM. F. BUTLER as pastor of the church for a third year. A consultation of the Bishop, trustees and pastor was held at the church, and the members gathered in full force to hear the result, which was received with great joy.

The Committee from the Boston Handel and Haydn Society is in town closing up the arrangements for the participation of the Boston Vocalists in the coming musical festival. Mr. GILMORE has nearly concluded his arrangements, and will hold a rehearsal next week of the pieces that he will conduct.

A party of boy burglars operated unsuccessfully, yesterday, upon the liquor-store of PATRICK HORAN, No. 87 Mulberry-street. They had pried open the rear window, when Officer FLANAGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrived and drove them away, but succeeded in capturing DENNIS GILLEN, aged seventeen, and PATRICK MALONEY, aged fifteen, who had concealed themselves in the yard.

At the North German seaport Stettin a steam-ship company has organized, that will soon have steamers plying between that and this port. Two new steamers of the line are building. It is expected that the Company will commence their business by the beginning of next year.

Corroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of HONORA CRAMER, aged sixty-five, who fell to the pavement from the third-story rear window of No. 317 West Nineteenth-street, while hanging out clothes, on Wednesday evening, receiving such injuries that she died about midnight.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest at No. 166 Essex-street, on the body of FREDERICK WIRTH, who died from the effects of burns and scalds. How the injuries were received is the matter to be investigated by the Coroner, at the request of the Board of Health.

Four boys, named Dennis Gillen, John Graham, Patrick Smith and Patrick Maloney, were arrested yesterday morning, while attempting to commit a burglary at the liquor-store of PATRICK HORN, No. 87 Mulberry-street, and held for trial at the Tombs.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, WM. FITZGERALD was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for having assaulted Policeman SINCLAIR, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

An unknown man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, jumped overboard from the Fulton Ferry-boat just as she was leaving the slip, and was drowned. The remains have not yet been recovered.

An altercation occurred last evening in the basement of No. 577 Greenwich-street, and during the affray that followed MARGARET BROWN struck MARGARET FINNEGAN, of No. 586 Greenwich-street, on the head with a bar of iron, causing a severe injury. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station.

An unknown woman, about forty-five years of age, dressed in a dark calico skirt, red knit jacket, blue woolen stockings and felt shoes, fell into the water at Castle Garden, last night, and was drowned. The body was recovered and the Coroner summoned.

Collector GRINNELL was at his post yesterday, appearing quite cheerful, and in no wise disturbed by the statements which have been made concerning his removal. The only change which will be made in the Cartage Bureau was indicated in these columns on Sunday.

HORATIO C. SINKES was committed for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for robbing HENRY MEYERS, of No. 142 Greene-street, of a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, on yesterday morning.

Another abortive attempt at burglary was made at No. 142 Cherry-street, yesterday, but the Police were about, to the discomfiture of the depredators.

THOMAS HADDEN and JAMES PIKE, arrested some time ago for stealing a quantity of furniture from a house in Hudson City and bringing it to New-York for disposal, were yesterday sent to New-Jersey for trial, a requisition having been issued by the Governor of that State. Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, took the prisoners to the Tombs, and they were transferred by Justice HOGAN to the New-Jersey authorities.

"The daughter of LOLA MONTEZ" was introduced by Mrs. E. C. STANTON at Steinway Hall to a small audience last evening, as "the Princess EDITHA, daughter of King LEOPOLD and the Countess of LANDSFELDT," and delivered a lecture, in which she took ground against "woman's rights." She challenged to mortal combat her "brother," King LEOPOLD, and her "cousin," Queen VICTORIA, and closed by stating that "her mother's wrongs had made her virtues." She was richly dressed in low-necked costume, and carried a man's hat in her hand. She gave notice that henceforth she would appear in the streets in a suit of man's clothes.

The receipts for Customs at this port on May 31 were $716,580 71, and on June 1, $599,754 40. The throng in the Rotunda during the past few days indicates a very large amount of business.

A man in a navy uniform, black buttons, Kossuth hat, stout built, smooth face, five feet nine inches high, and dark complexion, has been swindling persons by selling India shawls and then changing the parcels. The Police are after him.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, a child, was killed yesterday, by falling from the window of the upper floor of No. 220 West Twenty-seventh-street, to the pavement. Coroner ROLLINS was summoned to hold the inquest.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, HENRY DENNING wad held to answer for stabbing SOLOMON L. WETZFELDER in the leg with a knife on Wednesday night.

MARGARET FARREL, a child, died yesterday, at St. Vincent's Hospital, from burns caused by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp.

### BROOKLYN.

During May the losses by fire and insurances are reported as follows; Loss on buildings, $55,650; insurance on buildings, $73,500; loss on stock, $97,463; insurance on stock, $41,975; estimated actual loss for the month, $165,750. The number of fires amounted to twenty-four, two of which were ascertained to have been of incendiary origin. One is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

The fourteenth game in the series of billiard matches for the Long Island championship was played last night in the Assembly Rooms, between Messrs. UPHAM and ROBERTS, the latter winning by eleven points. ROBERTS' average was ten, and his opponent's nine and eleven-twelfths. The winner's best run was thirty, and his opponent's seventy-two.

The Street Commissioner estimates the cost of cleaning and repairing streets for 1871, as follows: Cleaning streets, $120,000; repairing streets, $25,000; laying cross-walks, $5,000. Last year the street-cleaning estimate was $80,000; in the other items there is no addition from 1870.

Proceedings were commenced in the United States Court, yesterday, against the schooner *Dresden*, for carrying stays and poles from Prussia to New-York without complying with the provisions of the Revenue laws.

JOSEPH R. LAURENT, accused of having in his possession a counterfeit plate for twenty-five cent currency notes, has been discharged from his bail, as the United States Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against him.

The Board of Health have requested clergymen to furnish a list of all persons married by them, and physicians to report the births at which they assist.

A lumber shed and stable were burned at Eckford-street, near Norman-av., E. D., yesterday morning; total damage, $600.

### LONG ISLAND.

Commencing next Monday, the Hunter's Point and James-slip Ferry Company will run an additional boat from Hunter's Point, starting at 6 P. M., and one from James-slip, starting at 6½ P. M. The boat from Hunter's Point will connect with the afternoon train from North Islip, on the Long Island Railroad, and the 6½ train from Flushing, on the North Side Road. Passengers for the last train on the Long Island Road can take the 6½ boat from James-slip, arriving at Hunters' Point in time to take the train.

One of the two free public baths designed for the use of the citizens of New-York, is completed, and was launched at Greenpoint yesterday morning. It is a huge, oblong, wooden structure, built of the best quality of white pine, with hackmatack knees. Its outer dimensions are 90 feet long, 50 feet wide and 9½ feet from top to bottom. The swimming pond is 40 feet wide and 87½ feet long, which will afford ample room for experts in the art to disport themselves. It will accommodate 200 bathers easily. The bath will be buoyed up by eight pontoons, each pontoon being sixteen feet long and six feet wide. The other bath is destined for the sinking-yards, and is will probably be laid in the vicinity of Thirteenth-street. The building of the baths was commenced about nine days ago. They will cost about $20,000.

SYLVESTER PHAROAH, King of the once powerful tribe of Montauk Indians, died on Saturday in his sixtieth year of age. He had been afflicted for some time with pleurisy. Of this tribe there remains but twelve persons, divided into four families. The royal mantle now falls upon ELISHA PHAROAH, but some reasons are supposed to exist which will determine him not to accept it; if so, DAVID L. PHAROAH will become King of this tribe.

Yesterday, at Flushing, a man giving the name of HOFF, came into the streets with a light buggy, supposed to belong to a Thompson-street livery-stable, and drove at a fearful rate as if attempting to show off the qualities of his horse. He was arrested, tried and convicted, both of drunkenness and reckless driving, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25. The constable took charge of the team.

The yacht *Nerada* was launched from the yard of CHARLES M. SMITH, Greenport on Monday. Her dimensions are: Length, 48 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 5 feet, and 25 tons burden.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The German citizens of Staten Island held one of the largest meetings that ever gathered on the island last night. The hall in Stapleton, where the Association met, was crowded to the doors, and there was the greatest enthusiasm relative to the nomination of candidates for the offices of Trustee, Supervisor and other positions in Middletown. Mr. LANDSBERG, Judge GARRETT and Alderman BEN BROWNE delivered spirited addresses, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, having made arrangements for the election next week.

In accordance with the orders of Dr. CARNOCHAN relative to the boarding of vessels in the Lower Bay and quarantining from certain named ports, it is understood that Dr. KENNETH REED, the efficient officer at Quarantine, will take charge of the Lower Bay, and Dr. MOSHER will remain at Staten Island.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The Bremen Steam-ship Dock, in Hoboken, again suffered at the hands of river thieves on Wednesday night. It was discovered yesterday that a number of boxes of valuable goods had been stolen. It is said that their value was over $4,000. The officers of the Company are reluctant to reveal what they know of the case, and the name of a man who has been arrested upon suspicion cannot be obtained from the Police, because it is hoped that his accomplices may be also captured.

The New-Jersey Episcopal Convention has adjourned, after a two days' session, in which some business of great importance had been transacted—the adoption of the cannon establishing minority representation being the most prominent. The following Standing Committee for the ensuing year was appointed: Clergy, Rev. M. Stansbury, Rev. S. A. Clark, Rev. Wm. Williams; Laymen, Messrs. Daniel Dodd, Garthwaite, Mayhew and Darling. The salary of Bishop ODENHEIMER was raised from $5,000 to $5,500.

A terrible accident occurred at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night in the Newark Zinc Works, by which a workman, ANDREW BAUMGARTNER, was horribly mutilated. He was in the second story of the main building, and accidentally stepped into the hopper used for crushing zinc ore, and had his leg drawn into the crushing-machine. His screams attracted the attention of the other workman, and the wheels were stopped. When the unfortunate man was drawn out it was found that the limb was entirely crushed, the flesh stripped off and the hip broken. There are no hopes of his recovery.

Some time ago Capt. DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police, acting on telegraphic instructions from the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., arrested HENRY STRUPPLEMANN, who was committed by Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, to await further instructions. After being kept in custody eight days, the Mayor of Vicksburg telegraphed that he could not prosecute STRUPPLEMANN, who was accordingly discharged. STRUPPLEMANN has now taken an action against the Mayor of Vicksburg and the Chief of Police and Recorder of Hoboken for false imprisonment, and claims $50,000 damages.

Yesterday, Gov. RANDOLPH gave permission to the Fifth Regiment of Infantry of the Maryland National Guard to encamp at Cape May during July.

The son of CHRISTIAN LEFFLER, who was found on Sunday in an insensible condition upon the side-walk in Bellevile-avenue, Newark, appeared at St. Michael's Hospital, where his father is lying, yesterday, and stated that two men came on Sunday to his father's house, and quarreled with him, beating him cruelly. It is believed that the story is false, and that it was concocted by Mrs. LEFFLER to conceal the fact that she quarreled with her husband. The Police authorities have taken no steps to arrest the woman. LEFFLER is still lying in a precarious condition.

Yesterday two New-York roughs, MIKE COONEY and TOM FITZGERALD, met at a place known as the "Hotel de Irish," in Weehawken, for a prize-fight, with half a dozen backers on each side. A severe battle was fought, ending at the eighth round with the defeat of FITZGERALD. He was seriously injured, and it was at one time thought that he would die. Dr. DE GRAFF was called to attend him.

The store of Mr. J. LAMB, in Blackwoodtown, Camden County, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, with the dwelling of a Mr. STAFFORD adjoining. The loss of Mr. LAMB is $5,000, partially insured. Mr. STAFFORD's loss is $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the Cumberland Insurance Company, of Bridgeton.

In the United States District Court, at Trenton, yesterday, ACHILLE PATTI was convicted of making counterfeit tobacco stamps at Snake Hill, Hudson County. JOHN WILLIAMS, the diamond smuggler, was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the State Prison, the full extent of the law.

Mrs. REYNOLDS, who resides in Wiley-place, Bergen, was bitten by a ferocious dog on Wednesday night, receiving a wound from which her life was thought to be in danger.

The total amount subscribed for the Richmond sufferers in Jersey City is $1,024.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—By direction of the President Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

The following appointments at large of cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to enter the Academy in 1871, have been made by the President: V. M. Newton, son of Gen. Newton, of the army; William Maynadier, son of the late Major Maynadier, of the army; Charles W. Thompson, son of Col. Thompson, of the army; James G. Sturgis, son of Gen. Sturgis, of the army; William Baird, son of Gen. Baird, of the army; Alexander Rodgers, son of Capt. C. P. Rodgers, of the navy; Arthur D. Vinton, grandson of the late Commodore Perry, of the navy, and Thomas J. Davis, orphan of a soldier.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 5 P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 93 | 93 |
| Consols for account | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1862 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1867 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Erie R. R. Shares | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| A. and G. W. R. R. Shares | 29½ | 29½ |

The bullion in hand at the Bank of England has increased £87,000 sterling since last Thursday.

LONDON, June 2.—TALLOW firm at 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR on the spot active, and firmer at 27s. @27s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. LINSEED-OIL firm. Fine RESIN dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Upland opened and closed at 10¾d. @ 10¾d., and Middling Orleans at 11d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened firm; Wheat, 10s. ₱ cental for California White. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 69s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork dull. Lard dull. PRODUCE—Common Rosin, as. 9d. @2s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 2.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 53½f. for Standard White.

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### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand at $4 37½@$5 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active at 99¾c. for No. 2; sales in the afternoon at $1 00¾@$1 01, seller June, and $1 02¾, seller last half of June; firm at $1 03@$1 03½, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was firm at 85½c. bid and 86c. asked, seller June. OATS firmer at 48¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 66c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at $1 20 for ironbound. PROVISIONS firm and in shade higher. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 15¾c. @15¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15c. @15¾c. HOGS in shade easier at $5 15@$5 60 for common to choice. CATTLE less active and a shade easier at $5@$6 50 for Cows to Extra Prime Steers. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and a shade easier.

BUFFALO, June 2.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 213,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good shipping demand, and prices advanced 2@3c.; sales 85,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at prices ranging from $1 08@$1 10; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 07; 7,500 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 15; 7,000 bushels Red Toledo at $1 24, closing firm at the quotations. CORN—There were light offerings of prime; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 91c.; 8,000 bushels, per sample, at 86c. OATS neglected. RYE and BARLEY without sales. PORK steady at $29 and $29 50 for Mess. LARD 15¾c. HIGH-WINES held at $1 06. CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 313 cars; market slow, yet holders are firm; sales 441 head at $7@9 37½. HOGS in limited demand, chiefly for City slaughter; quotations unchanged. SHEEP in liberal supply, but mostly shipped through; prices range from $5@6 5 for Western; $6@7 for common to good Canada, with a difference of ¼c. @¾c. for Sheared and Unsheared of the same class.

OSWEGO, June 2.—FLOUR in good demand but unchanged; sales, 2,600 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25@7 50 for White and $8@$8 25 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. RED WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 18@$1 20. CORN quiet; New and Old, $1@$1 02. OATS scarce. BARLEY quiet; small sales of Western at 75c. RYE held at 85c. in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 for bolted and $2 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, 19c. @20c.; Shipstuffs, $24@25; Middling, $30@33 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c., Rye, 7¾c., to New-York; Corn, 8c., ₱ bushel. GRAIN AND FLOUR FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. LAKE IMPORTS—1,500 bushels Oats, 838,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—22,500 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 4,286,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $5 30@$5 60. WHEAT firmer and in demand at $1 12@$1 15; holders ask higher. CORN firmer and higher at 90c. @92c., offered sparingly. OATS dull and lower at 51c. @55c., the latter for choice White. RYE steady and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 21¾c. TOBACCO firm; sales 132 hhds. at $5 10@$8 for Trash to good Leaf; receipts light. WHISKY dull at $1 04@$1 05 for old process. PROVISIONS dull and nominal, with no demand. Mess PORK held at $29 75@30. Bulk MEATS held at 12c. for shoulders; 15c. @15¾c. for Clear-rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides; no demand. BACON held firmly at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear-rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides; no sales. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. EXCHANGE dull at par.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR inactive and quotations barely maintained; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$8 25. WHEAT dull; Western Red, $1 28; Pennsylvania do., $1 30, and Delaware, $1 33. RYE sells at $1 05@$1 10. CORN dull; State Yellow, $1 08@$1 09; Mixed Western, $1 05. OATS dull; Western, 59c.; State, 62c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 16¾c. @17¾c., gold; Laguayra, 18¾c., gold. SUGAR firm at 9¾c. @10c. for fair and prime. Refining. MOLASSES nothing done. PROVISIONS held firmly. Mess PORK, $29 75@$30. LARD, 16c. @16¾c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 19¾c.; Refined, 27¾c. WHISKY in limited request at $1 08 for Western iron.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominally 21¾c. FLOUR—Spring neglected; other grades irregular. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 07; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15; Choice to Fancy, $1 20@$1 35. CORN less firm in all grades below Choice; Mixed and Yellow, 90c. @96c.; White, 96c. @$1 08. OATS dull at 50c. @56c. RYE steady at 75c. @78c. WHISKY steady at $1 05. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4@$7 50. HOGS in shade easier at $5 75@$5 95.

—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$6 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT firm; Maryland, $1 40@$1 50; Western, $1 25. CORN firm for White at $1 20@$1 22; Yellow active at $1 12. OATS dull at 58c. @60c. RYE, $1 15@$1 20. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY less firm at $1 08@$1 09.

TOLEDO, June 2.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active and higher; regular White Michigan, $1 34; amber Michigan, $1 29; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN firm and unchanged. OATS firm and quiet; No. 1, 55c.; No. 2, 52c. FREIGHTS—3c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,880 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bush